SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 135 BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half-Yearly | ,, 16 | ,, 18 | ,, 24 |
| Quarterly.. | ,, 8 | ,, 9 | ,, 12 |
| Monthly .. | ,, 3 | ,, 3/8 | ,, 4 |

**SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.**

**SUNDAY EDITION**

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

**DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.**

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

**P. & O.**
AND
**BRITISH INDIA.**
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th June. | DONGOLA .. | | 9,097 |
| 21st ,, | NALDERA .. | KHIVA* | 15,996 |
| 28th ,, | DELTA .. | | 16,277 |
| 5th July | MACEDONIA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 11,089 |
| 12th ,, | CHINA .. | | 10,911 |
| 19th ,, | DELTA .. | MOREA* | 8,097 |
| 26th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 20,700 |
| 2nd Aug. | CHINA .. | MOOLTANx | 7,952 |
| 9th ,, | NARKUNDA .. | | 10,941 |
| 16th ,, | CALEDONIA | MALWA* | 7,622 |
| 23rd ,, | NALDERA .. | | 20,837 |
| 30th ,, | NARKUNDA | MALOJA x | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA | | 10,902 |
| 13th ,, | NALDERA .. | MANTUA * | 15,993 |
| 20th ,, | DONGOLA .. | | 16,385 |
| 27th ,, | MACEDONIA | MONGOLIAx | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I HIND * | 11,430 7,952 |
| 11th ,, | CHINA .. | | 16,277 |
| 18th ,, | DONGOLA .. | | 7,622 |
| 25th ,, | CALEDONIA | MOLDAVIAx | |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 13th June. | DURENDA* | 7,241 |
| 11th July | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |
| 25th ,, | MODASA .. | 8,986 |
| 8th Aug. | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 22nd ,, | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th Sept. | MALDA .. | 8,965 |
| 26th ,, | MULBERA .. | 9,100 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA * | 7,241 |
| 31st ,, | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th June | JEYPORE †* | | 5,318 |
| 21st ,, | MIRZAPORE †* | | 6,715 |
| 8th July | SICILIA | | 6,813 |
| 22nd ,, | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA | 6,684 |
| 10th Aug. | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA | 6,696 |
| 26th Sept. | SICILIA | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,813 |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MALOJA | 6,813 |

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 11th June | BANDRA .. | Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 11th ,, | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. 1-30 p. m. |
| 13th ,, | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via K'chi |

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122

## NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 102.
Telephone No. 1220.

## SHIPPING.

**N.Y.K. LINE**
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagato Maru | Y. Kotori | 5901 | 31st May | 9th June |
| Hakodate Maru | S. Takahashi | 5303 | 11thJune | 22nd ,, |
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Horikawa | 6083 | 14th ,, | 28th ,, |
| *Tamba Maru | N. Wadi | 5843 | 28th ,, | 12th July |
| Calcutta Maru | A. Ito | 5339 | 17thJuly | 31st ,, |
| *Awa Maru | T. Kurita | 6028 | 28th ,, | 11th Aug. |

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For: | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 275 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 530 | 240 | 160 | 125 |
| Kobe | 613 | 580 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

## BANKING.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA**
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Kasauli | |
| Agra | Khandwa | |
| Ahmedabad | Kumbakonum | |
| Ahmedabad City | Karachi | |
| Ahmednagar | Lahore | |
| Ajmer | Larkana | |
| Akola | Lucknow | |
| Akyab | Lyallpur | |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) | |
| Alleppey | Madura | |
| Ambala | Mandalay | |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency). | Mangalore | |
| Amraoti | Masulipatam | |
| Amritsar | Meerut | |
| Bangalore | Moulmein | |
| Bareilly | Mooltan | |
| Bassein | Muscorie | |
| Bellary | Muzaffarpur | |
| Benares | Muttra | |
| Berhampore | Moradabad | |
| Beswada | Murree | |
| Bhopal | Mymensingh | |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nadiad | |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Nandyal | |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Nagpore | |
| Broach | Nainital | |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Narayangunge | |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nasik | |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Nagapatam | |
| Calicut | Nellore | |
| Cawnpore | Nowshera | |
| Chittagong | Ootacamund | |
| Cocanada | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) | |
| Cochin | Patna | |
| Coimbator | Peshawar | |
| Colombo | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.) | |
| Conjeevereram (Out Station.) | Poona | |
| Cuddalore | Poona City | |
| Cuddapah | Quetta | |
| Cuttack | Rajahmundry | |
| Deesa | Rajkot (Kathiawar) | |
| Dehradun | Rangoon | |
| Darjeeling | Rangum | |
| Delhi | Rawalpindi | |
| Dalhousie | Saharanpur | |
| Dhulia | Salem | |
| Dibrugarh | Sargodha | |
| Erode | Secunderabad | |
| Ferozepore | Serajgunge | |
| Fyzabad | Sholapur | |
| Gorakhpur | Sialkot | |
| Guntur | Simla | |
| Gwalior | Srinagar | |
| Hathras | Sukkur | |
| Hubli | Surat | |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Tellicherry | |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Tinnevelly | |
| Indore | Trichinopoly | |
| Jaipur | Trivandrum | |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Tuticorin | |
| Jalpaiguri | Ujjain | |
| Jamshedpur | Vellore | |
| Jubbulpore | Viramgam | |
| Jullundur | Vizianagram | |
| | Vizagaptam | |
| | Yeotmal | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

## BANKING.

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.**
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital | Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Paid up to 31/12/23 ... | 27,40,335 |
| Reserve | Fund ..... | 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Amballa City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cant. | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

## INSURANCE.

**LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.**
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1226.

**HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.**

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Acting Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

**THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.**
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.

## WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

**CONDEMNED WITHOUT TRIAL**
Do not condemn your old battery without giving a trial to
**RADIOLITE.**
**RADIOLITE** } prevents and removes sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.
RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Best Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others.
SEND all your old batteries to us.
*Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents,*
**WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.**
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

**THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM**
**LODGING AND BOARDING HINDOOS AND STUDENTS**
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE.

**THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
**AMRUTANJAN**
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10-8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:**
7, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

**TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS**
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

**"The Best of its Kind"**

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

*Bombay Office:—*
**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy**
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
**ROYAL YAKUTI**
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatitate upon the megical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.**
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE
**B. L. THOSAR,**
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
**ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,**
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—Wanted in July, 1924, experienced Assistant Professor of Mathematics, able to share in post-graduate work. Salary Rs. 200-10-250. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
A 19857

REQUIRED.—PIANIST for out-station. State qualifications and pay required to Box No. 293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
10562

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply before 20th June stating qualifications and salary expected to the MANAGER, Madresa-E-Mohammedia Piperdiwala High School, Rander.
A R10564

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANIC for Motor Cars in an Indian State, preference given to one having practical experience in Motor Workshops. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 272, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19752

MONEY! GOOD MONEY!—Is the one study and aim in life of the generality of mankind. Earn it. Become rich. Our Correspondence Course in SOAP-MAKING in your hands can be made to yield thousands of rupees. Sensational, wonderful new processes. No business can be started so easily and with so little a capital, and grow so rapidly. Huge profits. Hundreds of testimonials. Generous terms. Enclose -/3/- stamp. HOWAID COLLEGE, S. M., 2, Rawalpindi. A

WANTED—A CHIEF ENGINEER for a public Electric Supply undertaking. Applicants should have had several years' experience in the construction and maintenance of a supply system with Diesel Engines and High Tension Alternating Current. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications should reach RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Chairman, The Jullundur Electric Supply Company, Limited, Jullundur City by the 21st of June, 1924, accompanied with full details of past experience.
A 19803

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Commercial Traveller DESIRES TO TAKE UP SELLING LINES on behalf of Manufacturers, or wholesale Importers. Business handled entirely on Commission basis plus travelling allowances. Apply U.K. KAVISHWAR, Post Box 280, Fort, Bombay.

## HOUSES FLATS TO LET

BUNGALOWS AND ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road, Deolali. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay.
C R10543

TO LET—A portion of a FLAT, locality Byculla Club rent very moderate. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET—A GODOWN at 12, Wakre Moholla, Chira Bazar, Bombay, No. 2. Apply on the 1st Floor.
C R10539

TO LET—One big ROOM for Office, Shops or Press, suitable for business on big public locality. Apply Box No.: 289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R10559

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT PLOT OF LAND on Koregaon Estate, Poona, with fresh extended building time limit. Selling cheap. Apply immediately Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G10541

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT JUHU:—Situation close to Mr. Narottam Morarji's house. Two Bungalows, one of eight rooms and the other of three, together with the necessary out houses and complete installation of electric light. Modern conveniences and up-do-date sanitary fittings. Compound of 25,000 Sq. Yds. Suitable for all weather. Price Rs. 1,40,000 or nearest offer. Write to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 19846

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—ADVERTISERS to place their tenders for suitable literature with illustrations to push on the sale of their wares and for moving advertisement in the market places. Charges moderate. Apply THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS CO., No. 15, Lakhani Terrace, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R10556

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ELECTRIC PRINTING PRESS, size Super Royal or Quad Demi. Write Box No. 287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10548

FOR SALE—MACHINES for Printing Press, sizes Super Royal, Double Royal and Royal. Apply Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10548

FOR SALE—HANDLOOMS, quick, strong very little used. At less than cost price. Apply to IBRAHIM KHAN GALIWALLA, Khurja.
R10564

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LADAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE INSTITUTION FOR INDIAN LADIES —Admits married and unmarried ladies also widows. Re-opens June 9th., Janmashtami House, Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
M

B. G. DESAI'S SCHOOL-LEAVING ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS CLASS meets daily from 12th June in Chanda Ramji Girls' School, Kandewady, 7-30 to 9 a.m.
M R10547

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
L R10530

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new. Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 8-8. Carborundum Stroppers Rs. 5; Spiral reller "Royal" stroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R10189

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 98 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House,

Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

**Malarial Fever**

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?

There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

**"Neocuro"**

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you,

BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,

119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 2/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R10560

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 6-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. D. G. MACLENNAN at present in Kathiawar is no longer the agent of our firm, and our firm will not be responsible for any transaction entered into by anybody with him.

THE ALLAHABAD TAILORING AND OUTFITTING STORE.

4, A. Albert Road, Allahabad.
C R10563

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. VIRJI SHOJPAL and UMARSEY JETHA who were partners in our firm have severed their connection as such partners in our firm from 4th June, 1924. Public are therefore requested not to deal with the said Virji Shojpal and Umarsey Jetha for or on behalf of our firm.

SHAH CHAPSI BHARA & CO.,

By the hand of POPATBHAI LALJI.
C R10544

### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING to causes beyond the undersigned's control, the bridge over the Nira River on the Poona Mahableshwar Road, is not likely to be completed till the end of June.

2. From the records of the last 11 years, it has been ascertained that 15th of June is the earliest date on which the low level causeway across the Nira River, just below the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar was submerged. Hence it may reasonably be assumed that up to that date the Mahableshwar Poona Road via Bhatgar will remain open, as at present, unless the rains begin prematurely this year.

3. If there is earlier rain and the Nira Causeway near the Bhatgar works is under water, all traffic from Mahableshwar to Poona via the Bhatgar works will be temporarily suspended till the floods subside. In that case the only route open for traffic will be by rail via Wathar.

4. When there is rain and likelihood of the Causeway being submerged, notices will be issued from time to time during the month of June, as occasion arises, warning the public that the road is blocked or liable to remain blocked for an indefinite period, during which the road will be closed to all vehicular traffic.

5. During the first fortnight of June, notice will also be given at intervals of 3 or 4 days whether the low level Causeways at Bhatgar are passable or not.

(Sd.) N.N. AYYANGAR.
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.
C19770

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's System) will be held at Sydenham College (near Sir J.J. School of Art) Fort, Bombay, from 10th June to 10th October, 1924.

HOURS:—5-45 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m. to 7 p.m. on week days except Saturdays.

FEES:—(To be paid in advance)
5 lectures a week: Rs. 20 per term.
5 lecures a week: (speed class) Rs. 16 per term.

Complete course in four months.

An advanced Speed class (speed 100 to 150 words per minute) will be arranged if a sufficient number of applicants are forthcoming.

Admissions are made daily between 5-15 and 5-45 p.m., when the instructor will interview applicants.

Written applications to be addressed to The PRINCIPAL.
C19854

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of the proposed building works for the above Exchange at Sheikh Memon Street, and will be received by the undersigned before 12 noon of 7th July, 1924.

Copies of the tender form can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. per copy. Plans can be inspected at the office of the Tata Engineering Company, Ltd., Architect's Department, York Building, Fort.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash should be sent in with the tender.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary,
The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
Ghambhirchand Kedarnath Building,
First Floor, Shroff Bazaar,
4-6-24. C19830

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and fixing of Angle Steel rings 72" in diameter, as anchorages on the New Tansa Mains will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 20th day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH.
M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Special Engineer.
Tansa Completion Works.
C19850

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 692 of 1923.

Bai SAVITAGOWRI, wife of Nathalal Narottamdas ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Bai SITABAI, wife of Ganpat Hari Gawad and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of November, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing and being thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandup in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette in the Salsette Taluka in the District of Thana and Registered for land Revenue as to part thereof which has been surveyed as follows:

| Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Area. A. | Area. G. | Assessment. Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 198 | 42 | 1 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| 200 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 23½ | 2 | 6 | 0 |

and as to part thereof which has not been surveyed as follows:—

| Bighas. | | Assessment. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¾ | 1¼ | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 0 | 2½ | 0 | 8 | 9 |

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Bana Nagu Bhoir on or towards the West by pasture land and on or towards the South by the property of Bendia Kalia Bhoir subject to an Indenture of equitable mortgage dated the 16th day of May, 1919 and made between the first defendant of the one part and Ramchandra Gopal Gandhi of the other part. By an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 22nd day of April 1922, and made between the said Ramchandra Gopal Gandhi of the first part the first and second defendants of the second part and the third and fourth defendants of the third part the said equitable mortgage was transferred and assigned by the third and fourth defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Central Bank building, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19556

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1679 of 1923.

ASMABOO, daughter of Mahomedbhoy Rahioulle, ..... Plaintiff.
V/s.
BHERULAL SITARAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground called Shaketar and situate, lying and being at Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Suburban Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1770 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 304, Falni Nos, 2, 4, together with the messuage tenement and hereditaments standing thereon and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bakhatavarmal Bhuraji, on or towards the West by the property of Bherulal Sitaram, on or towards the North by site reserved for public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir S. Kamdin.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground called Shaketar and situate, lying and being at Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Suburban Sub-District of Bombay and hereinabove referred to as a passage, containing by admeasurement 696 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 304, Falni No. 2, 4 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Braz Domingo Crass, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Pandurang Bhao Patil and now of Bherulal Sitaram and Bhaktawarmal Bauraji and on or towards the South by the property of Bherulal Sitaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd/-) Commissioner.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1924.
C19609

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2531 of 1920.

Messrs. MOORJIBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN and Sons ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) RAHIMBHAI AHMED, (2) GULAMHUSSEIN RAHIM, both of Kalve Khoja Inhabitants, carrying on business at Diva Anjoor Parsikas, Brick Manufacturing Merchants and (3) THE NAZAR, of the Court of the first class Sub-Judge at Thana ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of August, 1923 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Diva Anjur, Parsika-Taluka, Zilla Thana, with the messuages and erections standing thereon bearing the following numbers and areas:—

| Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Area A. G. | Akar Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3900 | 674 | 4 | 0 37½ | Gun 4 0 0 |
| 1007 | 673 | 4/1 | 0 30 | 3 0 0 |
| 1007 | 673 | 9 | 0 5 | 0 2 0 |
| 3886 | ,, | 4/2 | 1 10 | 5 0 0 |
| 3883 | ,, | 2 | 0 39½ | 4 0 0 |
| 3899 | 674 | 3 | 0 20½ | 2 8 0 |
| 3882 | 673 | 1 | 0 7 | 0 12 0 |
| 3884 | ,, | 3 | 0 5 | 0 12 0 |
| 3887 | ,, | 5 | 0 12½ | 1 8 0 |
| | | | 3 14½ | 13 8 0 |

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th February, 1924.

(Sd.)
Commissioner.
19622

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1619 of 1923.

BHUGWANDAS KHIMJI ..... Plaintiff.
V/s.
SOMSHANKER GANPATISHANKER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Fofalwady Second Lane, Buleshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2615, Old Survey No. 69 New Survey No. 526 and Cadastral Survey No. 1663 and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5279, Street Nos. 16-6 and bounded, on or towards the West by the property of Bhanji Jadavji, on or towards the South by the Fofalwady First Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Jamnabai, widow of Kalidas Meghji and on or towards the North by the Fofalwady Second Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19607 Commissioner.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our client Mr. ABDUL HABIB JAMAL son of Jamal Musabhai to Mahomed Suleman of Vansavad was CANCELLED by our client on the 19th of January, 1924. That the said Mahomed Suleman ceased to be in our client's employ as from that date. The said Mahomed Suleman has no right to act under the said Power of Attorney and Public are warned against dealing with the said Mahomed Suleman as our client's constituted attorney.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1924.

K.V. MULGAOKAR,
For Messrs. Madhavji & Co.,
Attorneys for Abdul Habib Jamal son of Jamal Musabhai.
C19858

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1600 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 20th day of March, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 3, 7 and 8 and O VIII. r 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RAMJIMAL BABULAL, a firm carrying on business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Javeri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
SHRIKISSON SOMANI, late of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, lately carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, his present whereabouts being unknown ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs a sum of Rupees 3,544-0-0 only as per particulars mentioned in the plaint with interest and costs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of June, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of March 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. R. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 28th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. SHAH AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

A true copy
SHAH AND CO.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C19856

## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 58, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24088.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, CABLE CHAIN; STEEL WIRE ROPE; EMPTY CASKS & CASES; EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS, & TINS; LIFE JACKETS; TROOP GEAR; GALLY GEAR; OLD CARPET & DUTCH MATTING; BARGES "MANDWA" & "SOFALA" ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Aucion on WEDNESDAY the 11th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Custom Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS MONDAY the 9th June 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods.

Spectcale Frames, Spectcales, Wearing apparel, Cinema films, Empty kerosine oil cases and tins, picture post cards, Golf sticks, Empty bottles, empty cigarette tins, Photo Materials, Cigarettes, tins ghee and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES VERAVAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.

9 Bales Veraval Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Mathuradas Vissonji and others, Trustees of the Education Fund of the late Khimji Dayal, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Premji Goculdas and by the virtue of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee dated 11th August, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of land of quit and ground rent tenure now formed into one together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District containing by admeasurement 232 and 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2311 and 2312, New No. 9267, Old Survey Nos. 1517 and 1518 and New Survey No. 897, and bounded on the East by Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West by the house of Haji Ahmed Hassan, on the North by Erskine Road and on the South by the property of Lalji Karsan and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 8661 and Street Nos. 34-36, 38, 42, 228 and 235 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 9th June, 1924.

### J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction opposite the Alexandra Cinematograph, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned, the remaining very valuable office and household furniture of the well-known firm of Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co., who close their business comprising:—

Drawing room suits, sofas, chest of drawers, cupboards, single glass fancy cupboards, Roll top writing table, typewriter tables, marble top tables, chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, single and double new design bedsteads, mirrors, phonographs, carpets, curtains, Chinaware, etc., etc.

The catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1924.

### VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY OF A PARSEE INSOLVENT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY RICH PEOPLE AND ALSO TO INVESTORS.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khunderao Laudi & Mehta, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Rustomji Framji Daver an Insolvent Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opp. Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following precious diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl jewellery comprising 4 Diamond and emerald necklaces, 2 pairs diamond bangles, 4 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 4 diamond, emerald and pearl nar, 1 diamond pendant, 4 diamond, emerald and pearl collar, 4 pairs diamand and ruby earrings, 2 pairs single diamond bosty, 3 pairs diamond Lavangia, 4 pearl bangles, 2 pairs pearl ravifuls, 4 pearl mala, 2 pearl and ruby necklace 4 pearl and ruby bangles, 8 single diamond rings, 10 diamond and emerald roses, 6 diamond and ruby roses, 7 diamond roses, 4 diamond, emerald and ruby marquis, 8 gold bangles, 3 gold chains, 1 gold watch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The above jewellery articles are specially made-to-order by the Insolvent by well-known makers, and also from selected pieces of rich diamonds and emeralds which he was importing through his own Import and Export office in Bombay.

The jewellery is worth seeing especially for the attractive designs and for good and durable making.

During these days it is a golden opportunity to Investors in these articles, than in share-to Investors in these articles, than in share-market and other speculating business, because owing to the scarcity of demand at present circumstances, there are sure chance to get good margin of profit while the bazar improves.

Property is on view from 10 to 6 p.m. every day.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK

A Supremely beautiful Picture—appealing, ennobling, thrilling, startling!
A Drama of woman's worthlessness, man's infatuation and maidenly folly.

A STORY THAT SETS YOU A-THINKING!

## "TO PLEASE ONE WOMAN"

LOIS WEBER PRODUCTION. A paramount Picture
Starring the winsome

## CLAIRE WINDSOR

in a gripping Drama of human emotions.—DRAMA IN 6 REELS.
The Programme includes the International News, and a one-Reel Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

## West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
CHARLES DICKENS' MASTERPIECE
FEATURING WILLIAM FARNUM.

## EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"MARRIED LIFE"
Starring BEN TURPIN

## EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
BEN TURPIN
IN
"THE SHRIEK OF ARABY"

TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK

## CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

## SANYASI

A HINDU SOCIETY PHOTO-PLAY
Produced by

## Majestic Films Co.,

Under the personal Supervision of
Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI

Depicting the mean tricks of a faithless friend, the faithful services of an old domestic, successful attempts of a loving wife to prove her husband's innocence, etc.

Time and prices as usual.

## IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADAN PRODUCTION
"VIR—BHARAT"
in 5 reels
PATHE—COMEDY
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
"VISMI—SADI"
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

## GLOBE.

COMING! COMING!
Saturday 14th June 1924
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The World's Favourite
RUTH ROLAND
For the 1st Time in India.

## GLOBE.

## NOVELTY

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT

QUEEN OF THE WORLD'S SCREEN

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

STABS ACTOR. Accident occurs during one of the mighty Dramatic moments.

FOR THE SOUL OF RAFAEL

BY MARAH ELLIS RYAN

THE BIG PICTURE OF THE YEAR THAT YOU MUST NOT MISS.

Book early.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

## AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS. FLASH LIGHTS ETC.

THE WONDERFUL

"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.
"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.
CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES, Proprietors.

## Dalal Trading Co.,

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

## RADAMAX PLUG TESTER

This little fitting is a really scientific instrument, and indicates instantly the condition of the plugs without removing them from the engine.

Rs. 10-8 each.

The

## Advance Motor Co.,

*New Queen's Road,*
BOMBAY.
Wire: "AUTOMOTIVE" 'Phone 26106

## THE WEATHER.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and in the north and east of the province humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ambala and the minimum lower at Rawalpindi. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 113 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual and the minimum almost normal throughout the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115 deg at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over Karachi and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Surat and Indore. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the latter station and the minimum lower at Deesa. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Deesa and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Temperature was higher than usual except at Jubbulpore, where the minimum was almost normal. A maximum temperature of 113 deg. was recorded yesterday at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Mormugao has had 0.17" of rain and Karwar 0.11". Skies are heavily clouded over the south of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is almost normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bombay and Karwar and the minimum at Ratnagiri. At Bombay, the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 94deg.4 (5deg. above normal) and the lowest 83deg.8 (3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.51" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal except at Poona, where the latter was slightly lower than usual. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain in Malabar and the south Konkan and local rain in the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.11", Calicut 0.31", Cochin 2.39" and Bellary 0.13".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 6th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has weakened greatly in Malabar and the pressure conditions are still unfavourable for its extension northwards. Temperature was markedly above normal from Hyderabad to Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Malabar and local in south Rajaputana. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Tavoy, Bangoon, Bhamo Mount Abu, Trivandrum three-quarters; Mangalore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE 1924.

| STATIONS | Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs. | Minimum of past 24 hrs. | Rainfall. Total 1st May to date. | Departure 1st May to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUNJAB | | | | |
| Multan | 111.5 | 94.2 | .. | —0.93 |
| Rawalpindi | 105.0 | 69.1 | .. | —0.23 |
| Lahore | 109.0 | 75.3 | .. | —0.07 |
| Hissar | 111.7 | 78.7 | .. | —0.12 |
| Ambala | 112.0 | 82.2 | .. | .. |
| Delhi | 109.6 | 84.7 | .. | —0.12 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | |
| Agra | 111.0 | 83.1 | .. | —0.04 |
| Mainpuri | 114.5 | 83.1 | .. | .. |
| Jhansi | 112.0 | 87.8 | .. | 0.01 |
| Cawnpore | 112.4 | 80. | .. | —0.25 |
| Allahabad | 115.5 | 83.0 | .. | —0.09 |
| SIND | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 112.9 | 84.6 | .. | .. |
| Karachi | 91.[illegible] | 82.2 | .. | —0.01 |
| RAJPUTANA | | | | |
| Ajmer | 101.6 | 67.6 | .. | —0.08 |
| Jaipur | 108.6 | 83.4 | .. | —0.03 |
| Kotah | 109.6 | 83.6 | .. | —0.37 |
| Mount Abu | 85.8 | 71.9 | 0.8 | +0.62 |
| KATHIAWAR | | | | |
| Bhuj | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dwarka | 80.4 | 83.6 | .. | —0.16 |
| Veraval | 88.4 | 81.0 | 0.21 | —0.15 |
| Rajkot | 103.0 | 80.6 | .. | —0.06 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 103.0 | 80.8 | 0.07 | —0.24 |
| GUJARAT | | | | |
| Surat | 97.9 | 82.4 | .. | —0.29 |
| Ahmedabad | 104.6 | 83.1 | 0.01 | +0.01 |
| Deesa | 105.0 | 70.5 | 0.07 | +0.43 |
| CENTRAL India West | | | | |
| Neemuch | 104.5 | 82.6 | .. | —0.16 |
| Indore | 105.1 | 81.1 | .. | —0.52 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 108.8 | 80.2 | .. | —0.04 |
| Sangor | 107.6 | 82.5 | .. | .. |
| Hoshangabad | 109.1 | 88.4 | .. | —0.50 |
| Khandwa | 108.6 | 83.9 | .. | —0.45 |
| Akola | 110.6 | 87.9 | .. | —0.09 |
| Amraoti | 108.6 | 88.1 | .. | —0.83 |
| Nagpur | 111.5 | 90.2 | .. | —1.16 |
| Chanda | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Raipur | 112.7 | 87.5 | .. | —0.71 |
| KONKAN | | | | |
| Bombay | 94.4 | 83.8 | .. | —2.11 |
| Ratnagiri | 91.6 | 84.2 | .. | —1.70 |
| Mormugao | 87.7 | 81.0 | 0.94 | —3.27 |
| Karwar | 91.0 | 76.4 | 2.93 | —4.34 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN | | | | |
| Malegaon | 105.8 | 8.6 | .. | —0.80 |
| Ahmednagar | 102.4 | 77.4 | .. | —1.19 |
| Poona | 101.8 | 68.9 | 0.51 | —0.48 |
| Sholapur | 100.2 | 80.5 | .. | —1.23 |
| Bijapur | 97.3 | 76.6 | .. | —0.87 |
| Belgaum | 93.0 | 75.3 | 0.09 | —1.62 |
| HYDERABAD | | | | |
| Aurangabad | 102.9 | 78.5 | .. | —0.89 |
| Nizamabad | 110.5 | 78.2 | .. | —0.42 |
| (Indur) | | | | |
| Hyderabad | 106.3 | 84.8 | 0.12 | —0.81 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | |
| Mangalore | 88.4 | 73.4 | 3.93 | +0.05 |
| Calicut | 89.3 | 73.5 | 13.82 | +7.16 |
| Cochin | 88.3 | 72.9 | 17.21 | 11.17 |
| Colombo | 85.0 | 70.4 | 4.08 | +1.48 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE— | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 107.1 | 84.4 | .. | —0.87 |
| Bellary | 104.[illegible] | 75.7 | 0.38 | —0.18 |
| Cuddapah | 108.6 | 84.8 | 0.04 | —0.61 |
| Madras | 105.8 | 82.3 | .. | —0.45 |
| Bangalore | 92.9 | 68.0 | 1.16 | +0.02 |
| Combatore | 88.6 | 71.6 | 2.75 | +2.40 |
| Trichinopoly | 102.1 | 77.3 | .. | —0.42 |
| Negapatam | 98.9 | 81.4 | .. | +0.24 |

## CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, June 9.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR A. MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT ORDER.

384-22—Soonderdas and Co. Andrew Cyril De Silva v Gordhandas Waghji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

85-17—Captain and V. Bai Chandrabai widow v Jamnabai widow and ors, Khambatta and Co, Malvi M K and Co.

1650-18—Mirza and M. Narayen Dharma v Gangabai, Smetham B and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3274-23—Ferreira and V. Mandlal Maganlal v Ebrahim Mahomed. Manohar and Co

4456-23—Amarchand and M. Rowji Premji v Gordhandas Memji and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

4749-23—Rele and Co. Gulam Rassool Nannumiya Kagzi v Hottimbhai Gulamhusein and anr. Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

3416-21—Payne and Co. Sha Jiwabhai Sakalchand v Magandal Lalchand. Amarchand and M.

4629-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Bakimchand Meghji, Malvi M R and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4630-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Haldas Meghji, Malvi M R and Co, Edgelow G W and Co. Raghavayya N and Co.

4545-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Vassonji Jamnadas and Bros. Raghavayya N and Co.

2882-19—Matubhai J and M. Odhavji Anandji v Haridas Ranchordas and anr. Raghavayya N and Co. Matubhai J and M.

3288-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas v Ladha Dossa and anr, Matubhai J and M.

4627-21—Payne and Co, Haridas Guruprasad v Nandramdas Hiranand and ors, Dikshit M and Co.

1263-20—N C Dalal and Co, Onker Sha Hira Sha v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors. Mehta L and Co.

1264-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tanasha Rajaji v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

S C Ct 265/3984-24—Rustomji and G. Loomba Vana and ors v Narsilal Goculdas and anr, Pandya.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

183-24—Jamsedji R and D, Adamally Allibhoy v Rachel Mores, Payne and Co.

5145-23—Captain and V. H H Sultan Omer bin Amadshanshir Nawaz Jung Bahadur and anr v Shavakshaw D Daver. Vachha and Co.

307-24—Pandia and Co, Yue Loong Hing and Co v Gulamalli Veli Essa and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3920-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Tribhowandas Narsidas v Khoja Allimahomed Salemahomed and ors, against defendants others than 2, 7, 9, 15, 16, 23 and 24.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

90-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dinanath Hemraj v The Pioneer Indian Paints and Oil Works Ltd, Motichand and D.

736-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dinanath Hemraj v The Pioneer Indian Paints and Oil Works Ltd, Motichand and D.

275-24—Mulji Th and Co, Erucshah Keikhusru Cama v Framji Mancherji Mehta, Khandwalla and Chh.

416-24—Mulla and M, Panna Alloo v Govindram Joharmal Sarcopchand, Kanga and Co.

438-24—Dallas and Co, Salebhai Mahomedally Mamajiwala v Dawoodbhoy Allibhoy and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

5712-22—Madhowji and Co, R B Layalka v Khimji Lalji, Jamsetji R and D.

4597-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukh Gordhandas v Mathur Chhagan, Mulla and M.

158-24—Little and Co, The Tata Mills Ltd v Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co.

349-24—Payne and Co, The Eastern Chemical Co Ltd v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.

4153-23—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Mulji and anr v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1069-23—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Kakalbhai Jaisingbhai, Ramanlal and H.

5277-22—Motichand and D, Kallianji Khusal v M C Medy and Co, Thakoredas and D.

LONG CAUSES.

110-20—Bhaishanker K and G. Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and M.

141-20—Bhaishanker K and G. Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and M.

3236-19—Pampi and S. Amratlal Liladhar v Lavanbai widow and ors, Captain and V.

259-20—Craggie B and C, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Nusserwanji Framji Nazar and Sons, Wadia T and Co.

3359-23—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Bhagwandas Gangaram, Merwanji K and Co.

929-20—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Ravji v Chandulal Manilal Ferreira and V.

3320-19—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshottam v Devidas Chaturbhuj, Bhaishanker K and G.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

193-24—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Hargowandas v Khatri Madhav Anand, in person.

431-24—Jamsedji R and D, Godavaribai wife of Shanker Nana v Bai Jinabai widow Atisha and ors.

4412-23—Unwalla P and P, Noormahomed Suleman Moosa v Haji Cassum Hatia Ilahi and ors.

384-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Dossabhoy Magaldal.

523-24—Shah and Co, Moolchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

4427-23—Payne and Co, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan v Aishabai widow of Abdul Kader Latiff and ors.

4888-23—Madhowji and Co, Rai Bahadur Baldeodas Shivnarayan v The Adar Electrical and Engineering Co.

420-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Yusuf v Kaderbhoy Dossaji.

642-24—Ferreira and V, Ratilal Purshotamdas and ors v Yeshwant Ramchandra and ors.

646-24—Soonderdas and Co, Ardeshir Jamsetji Vasigara v Pestonji Navroji Driver.

4053-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Babubhai Hirachand v Vora Essoofali Valiji and ors.

5190-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvri widow v Hormusji Cursetji General and anr, Wadia G and Co.

162-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Navroji Cursetji Postwalla v Bhagwandas Laxmichand, Motichand and D.

835-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Liladhar Kalidas.

647-24—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed and Bros v Maibari Husan Moosa and ors, Khandwalla and Chh.

653-24—Thatte and Co, Adam Haji Esmail v Latif Baba Kazi.

669-24—Dastur and Co, Linshaw M Dastoor and Co v The Bombay Stationery Equipment Co, Rustomji and G.

702-24—Shroff and L, Sorabji Hormusji Bode and anr v The Auto-Importing Co.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 7.

Varsova, Banaeher, Basreh.
Barjora, Samuel, Basreh.

### DEPARTURES.

June 3.

Nagato Maru Kotoria, Kobe.
Hatkhola, Poole, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Meerkerk for Calcutta.
Steamer Mirzapore for China.
Steamer Aufora for Genoa.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1357 tons, Captain V C Banaeher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1368 tons, Captain W Samuel, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nagato Maru:—The N Y K steamer Nagato Maru, 4325 tons, Captain G Kotoria, sailed yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatkhola, 4318 tons, Captain W Samuel, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

### EXPORTS.

June 7.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—52 cwt gum arabic E Virji and Co; 3000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—222 cwt steam preaved oil cakes M Somji; 11 bales wool Bombay Co; 15 bales wool G Jethamal; 21 bales wool R Veerchand; 6 bales wool V Madhowji & Sons; 36 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Piraeus:—2 bales grey cotton yarn Swadesh Mills Co Ltd.

S S Crisfield for Philadelphia:—71 cases goat skin Busirey & Co.

S S Corfe Castle for Hull:—5000 cwt bold castorseed E D Sassoon & Co; 8000 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon & Co; 4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 6000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 1000 cwt safflowerseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 2704 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Ockenfels for Copenhagen:—55 bales cottonfly Cotton Waste Trading Co.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—550 cwt groundnut oil cake L Ebrahimji; 2000 cwt myrabollams F E Campbell & Co; 380 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Perim for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Perim for London:—37 cwt crude asbestos Thos Cook & Son.

S S Perim for Constantinople:—24 bales grey cotton yarn J David & Co.

S S Asia for Genoa:—40 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 110 bales cotton Vundhman Bros.

S S Haliartus for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton Birla Bros.

S S Arcasto for Hull:—3522 cwt barley Ralli Bros; 1502 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed Heilt Ralli Bros.

S S Aufora for Genoa:—4000 cwt castorseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Aufora for Genoa:—10500 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co; 500 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd; 3500 cwt rapeseed Gorio Ltd; 530 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton Legley & Co.

S S Aurora for Catavia:—500 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 140 bales cotton N Fattehally & Co.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton gm twist David Sassoon & Co.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton A Damodar.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Hongkong:—20 cwt gum arabic M H Dehdashti.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Nagota Maru for Yokohama:—16 cases sandlewood oil M B Kaisha.

S S Nagota Maru for Kobe:—31 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

### IMPORTS.

June 7.

S S Ockenfels from Hamburg, Agents, Lionel Edwards Ltd:—275 cases brass circles; 50 ... to sort; 64 cases toys; 20 cases clinoee binoculars; 2½ cases slate pens; 40 cases sal monic brick; ... cases dyeing materials; 25 cases per ... 50 ds; 400 cases beer; 375 cases common ... 20 cases hurricane lanterns; 76 cases dry aniline colour; 18 cases enamelledware; 100 cases expert beer; 20 kegs zinc dust; 518 bales paper; 150 bundles yellow metal sheet; 75 casks safety fuses; 50 ir. casks lubricating oil; 50 packages hurricane lanterns; 400 drums bleaching powder.

From Bremen:—20 cases rice starch; 400 cases bottled beer; 50 cases school slates; 40 cases padlocks; 60 cases hurricane lanterns; 12 cases beer; 30 drums beer; 150 casks cement; 578 bundles copper sheet.

From Antwerp:—15 cases washing blue; 103 cases dyeing materials; 169 cases aniline colour; 196 cases dry aniline colour; 94 cases aniline dyes; 20 cases cheese; 129 cases dry colour; 20 casks aniline colour; 60 casks aniline salt; 46 casks dry aniline colour; 120 cases aniline dyes; 25 cases dyeing materials; 375 ... bags farina; 12 bales straw boards; 250 cases bottled beer; 321 iro ds dyeing materials; 200 drums calcuim chloride.

S S Dongola from Aden, Agents M M & Co:—1 box pearls; 37 boxes bar gold; 20 boxes gold coins; 6 boxes sovereign; 2 boxes specie; 15 bars silver; 18 cases cigarettes; 76 pieces wooden planks.

S S Varela from Busrah Agents, British India Steam N Co Ltd.:—30 bundles wool; 43 nos. empty cylinders; 18 bags skins.

From Karachi:—78 bales cotton; 14 cases oilman's store; 33 cases khusmiss; 258 bags oil cakes; 251 bags gram; 50 bags gram dall; 3615 bags dice; 100 bags rice (Sindh); 128 bags soft sugar; 56 bags sugar.

S S Jeddah from Jeddah Agents, Bombay and Persia S.N. Co. and The Arab Steamers Ltd. 18 cases specie.

From Aden:—50 bales grey sheeting; 12 bags gum myrrh.

### NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 6.

The Government of India notification relating to the Central Provinces says: "That original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of His Majesty for the time being within the States in political charges of the Government of the Central Provinces shall until the Governor-General-in-Council otherwise orders be exercised by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces and that Justices of Peace for the time being for the said States shall commit for trial to Judicial Commissioner's Court."

Sjt. Manchasah Awari, the leader of the Nagpur Satyagraha flag movement was released from Raipur Central Jail on June 2nd after one year's rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Awari had been on hunger strike for 52 days. A reception was given to him in the Gandhi Chowk at Raipur.

## AMERICAN COTTON.

### MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Cotton:—The general undertone during the week has been fairly good with a slight upward tendency, but enthusiasm has been lacking, with local sentiment continuing rather bearish, on the increasing complaints from manufacturing sources of inability to sell goods in quantity at anything like a parity with the raw material. Curtailment of operations, either total or partial, according to localities and the lines of products, must be expected to become still more prevalent and consumption figures for the balance of the season are almost certain to compare unfavourably with the corresponding months of last year. The deficiency, however, will probably be made up by continued heavy exports to the extent permitted by the small remaining supply of cotton, and there is no change in the probability that the carryover in America will be very small and that many mills will not be able to resume operations until the new crop moves freely; it will then still be necessary to allow, as far as Northern mills are concerned, for nearly another month on the average for the cotton to reach the mill. Incidentally, it may be recorded that all tenders so far for May delivery have been taken care of by strong spot people and that July is stiffening up considerably in the expectation that it may be difficult in due course to cover the rather large volume of hedges and short sales in that position.

Taking a broader view of the cotton situation, one outstanding feature is the probability that the main problem in European international politics will be settled this summer, and perhaps much sooner than now appears likely. Another is the practical certainty that as soon as that main problem is out of the way, the enormous financial resources of the United States will become available, through international banking channels, for pushing business between this country and Europe on a more liberal credit basis than has been possible for many years; it is self-evident that the takings of American cotton would commence to increase almost immediately competing with American mills for the early receipts and that even a fairly large crop would be readily absorbed at full prices.

And such a fairly large crop can by no means be counted on, although, as shown by the details of our recent crop report, a very fair start is being made in that direction; many dangers are still ahead and it appears imprudent to count on any very decided increase in the yield per acre until at least a few of those dangers are behind us. The price equivalents under the prospective world conditions and the ability of farmers to resist any great decline, would seem to be about as follows:—

A very large crop, say, about like 1911 or 1914, a decline of a few cents, but probably strongly contested,

A fairly large crop, say, 20 per cent more than 1923, present prices would seem reasonably cheap,

A crop about like 1923, "the sky the limit."

We, therefore, continue to favour the constructive side of the market, especially the new crop positions.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Sugar industry in India is in a very primitive state, even though our Hindusthan is the original home of the Sugar Cane. Recently our people are beginning to pay some attention to this industry. Its importance can be seen from the following.

Mahatma Gandhi says:—"Out of the total imports of 157 crores in 1919-1920, nearly sixty crores or more than one-third consisted of foreign cloth, 'Sugar being the next import at over twenty-crores' "—"Indian Review", July 1921 page 461.

The value and the quantity of sugar imported in our country are increasing, as seen below:—

ANNUAL NET IMPORTERS FOR 5 YEARS.

| | Tons (2000 lbs). | Crores Rs. | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1898—1903 | 265,700 | 4.67 | 100 |
| 1903-1908 | 484,100 | 7.58 | 162 |
| 1908—1913 | 703,100 | 11.84 | 254 |
| 1913—1918 | 675,300 | 13.78 | 294 |
| 1918—1923 | — | 19.55 | 519 |

During the twenty-five years 1898—1923, we have sent out of our country over 247 crores (two hundred and eighty seven) of Rupees. With this vast sum we could have 574 plantations and factories at 50 Lakhs capital each, giving employment to thousands of our people and enriching our country in many ways.

According to the Report of the Indian Sugar Committee, we have the following for 1919—1920:—

Area under cultivation in India 2,718,000 acres; Northern India-United Provinces 50 per cent; Punjab 15 per cent; Bihar 10 per cent; Total 75 per cent; Rest of India 25 per cent.

This area is greater than that of cane in Cuba, and is five times as large as that in Java. We have the following figures for the yields. Tons of sugar per acre, average of five years ending 1915—1919; India 1.07; Cuba 1.96; Java 4.12; and Hawaii 4.61.

99 per cent of the cane, grown for production of sugar and jaggery in our country, is used for jaggery (gur) manufacture, and the rest one per cent. for white sugar manufacture. Only fifty per cent. of the jaggery (gur) is recoverable as the white sugar, or, in other works, due to inefficient manufacturing methods 1,038,960 tons sucrose (pure sugar) is lost annually. The average crop for ten years 1911 to 1920 per year for the Hawaiian Islands is 514,171 tons (2000 lbs). The average annual import of sugar in our country for a period of eight years is over 700,000 tons (2000). The entire wealth created in Hawaii due to sugar industry directly is less than what our country loses by importation and keeps other countries flourishing.

Due to inferior manufacturing system, the annual loss is 1,113,500 tons of sugar or nearly twice as much as is produced in Hawaii per year.

There were 18 factories at work making white sugar in India. Their total output was 23,100 tons sugar (1919—1920), which is less than that of one large factory in Java, Cuba or Hawaii. "They recover only 57.14 per cent of sugar in the cane as against 86.4 per cent in modern factories in these countries." In 1921, two of the modern factories in Hawaii recovered 89.3 to 89.6 per cent of the sugar in the cane.

Our people ought to wake up and build up our Sugar Industry, which is both agricultural and manufacturing. With the tariff duty increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent., we ought to make more profits than before.

Those interested may communicate with the undersigned.

V. PADMANABH IYER, B.Sc.,
(Sugar Technology University of Hawaii)
(1) c/o Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Vasudeva Vilas, Srirangam, Trichinopoly. (2) c/o B. Das and Co. Consulting Engineers 23, Medows Street, Fort Bombay: (3) c/o Dr. Nau Nihal Singh Bhargava, Sulemani Salt Factory, Gai Ghat, Benares City, U.P.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 550
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs 600

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.31-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 86.10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs 98.60
London—Rome Liras 99.20

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

| | London, June, 6. |
|---|---|
| Tele Transfers | £ 1/4 15/16 Firm |
| Bar Gold | £ 4—15—9 Quit. |
| Bar Silver Spot | £ 35 1/8 Steady. |

| | London, June 7. |
|---|---|
| Telegraph Transfers .. | ..1/4 15/16 Firm |
| Bar Gold .. .. | .. |
| Bar Silver Spot. .. | ..35 1/16 Quiet. |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. | 1/4 7/8 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. | 1/4 29/32 |
| Doc Acceptance 3/m/s .. .. | 1/5 1/8 |
| Fcs. Demand .. .. .. | 500 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 331 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. | 174 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 239 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | 134 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 167 |

Market Steady.

London, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% .. .. .. .. | 53 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 35 1/8 |
| " 2 months hence .. | 34 7/8 |

Closing Tone of Silver—Small offerings—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loans | 1 1/2 |
| " 7 days market loans | 2 3/8 |
| Weekly Bullion Shipments .. | £ 338,814 |

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4%1960/90 | £ 88 3/4— |
| Victory Bonds 4 % .. | £ 92 3/8 |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. | 101 1/16+1/16 |
| Consols 2 1/2% .. .. | 57— |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% .. | 47— |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) .. .. | 66 1/4 |
| Govt. Securities 3 % .. | 57 1/2+1/8 |

London, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan .. .. | .. £ 78 |
| 5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan | .. £ 103 3/4 |
| 7 per cent Indian Loan .. | .. £ 114 |

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | London, June 6. |
|---|---|
| Stockholm .. .. .. .. | 16.24 |
| Christiania .. .. .. .. | 31.78 |
| Amsterdam .. .. .. .. | 11.52 |
| Switzerland .. .. .. .. | 24.51 |
| Prague .. .. .. .. | .. |

| | New York, June 6. |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills .. .. | 4.31.12 |

| | London, June 6 |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris .. | 86.25 |
| " Germany .. .. .. | |
| " Italy .. .. .. | 99.39 |

### DISCOUNTS.

| | London, June 6. |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. | 3 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 3/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st .. | 4 1/4 |
| " " " " 6 .. .. | 4 3/4 |
| " 6 per cent Rentes .. | 22 3/4 |
| TIN BLOCK | £ 219 1/4 |

## BULLION.

Bombay, June 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/11/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/12
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/13
Bar silver ready Rs. 83/1
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 83/5
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/12

London, June 6.

Bar gold ready s. 95-9
Silver ready d. 35-2
Silver forward d. 34-14

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Continent and China bought, America sold.

### GOLD.

Bombay, June 7.

Ready—25—12—0

| Vaida Opening Hghest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Jeth 25-12-0 | 25—11—9 | 25—12—0 |
| Asad 25-13-3 | 25—13—0 | 25—13—3 |

Teji Mandi:—
Jeth 0—2—0
Asad 0—5—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 7.

A further drop of 10 points in old crop and advance of 16 to 21 points in new crop have been reported to-day in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 12 points lower in old crop and 5 to 9 points up in new crop.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 6th instant as under:—

"Weather unsettled. Larger takings by spinners."

The present situation of the American market is unsettled and the weather although somewhat better than of late is by no means sufficiently favourable to make good the poor start which the crop has made. The difference between the old and new crop situations is becoming narrower and it looks as though this tendency will continue to be in evidence for some time.

The local market keeps remarkably steady in face of declining advices from Home, and there does not appear any likelihood of prices here going down in the immediate future.

Notwithstanding somewhat lower advices from Home, the Marwari bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 536¼ for Fully Good M G Broach April/May i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate. At the opening, on selling by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers, reduced prices to Rs. 534. At this level, Offices and a Japan House came out as buyers which caused values to advance temporarily to Rs. 535. The prices, then declining to Rs. 532 on selling by Marwari Jobbers, closed at Rs. 533 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 534 and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 534 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 575, and sharply declined to Rs. 571 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. whilst fine M G Oomra for December/January delivery opened at Rs. 500 and closed at Rs. 498 on selling by Marwari Shroffs. Fully Good M G Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 543 and Rs. 453 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was easier yesterday and only about 1,500 bales were reported to have changed hands.

### COTTON.

Liverpool, June 6.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 6,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 2500 |
| " " Sale of East Indian | 750 |
| Imports .. .. .. .. .. | .. |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mid. Americans Spot Quiet .. | | 17.80 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. | | 23.60 |
| New York 11.30 a.m. | July .. | 28.42—.08 |
| (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | Oct. .. | 26.03—.11 |
| | Jan. .. | 25.07—.06 |
| New Orleans 10 a. m. | July .. | 28.35 |
| | Oct. .. | 25.22 |

| | Liverpool, June, 6. To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C Liverpool | July .. 16.96—.12 |
| | Oct. .. 15.33+.05 |
| | Jan. .. 14.84+.08 |
| | March .. 14.70+.09 |

| | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York | July .. 28.40—.10 |
| | Oct. .. 26.03+.16 |
| | Dec. .. 25.32+.17 |
| | Jan. .. 25.09+.21 |

### SILVER.

Bombay June 7.

Ready:—83—3—0.

| Vaida. Opening | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jeth 83-8-0 | 83-4-0 | 83—5—0 | |
| Asad 84-0-0 | 83-12-0 | 83—13—0 | |

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—12—0
Asad 1—14—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 7.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/3
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Municipal Loan Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal Loan Rs. 102
4 per cent Port Trust Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust Rs. 78

### SHARES.

Bombay, June 7.

Market closed firm. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1430, India 78/8, Central Bank 25 and Eastern 80 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 632/8, Bradbury 425, Century 366/4, Cent India 470, Colaba Land 181/4, Crescent 228/12, Edw Sassoon 190 xd, Fazulbhoy 862/8, Gokak 100, Ind Bleaching 195 xd, Ind Malwa 372/8, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4,600 xd, Petit 2750, Morarji 2390, New Great 340, New City 255, Pabani 305, Pearls 501/4, Phoenix 446/4 xd, Shapurji 195, Simplex 235, Standard 1450, Swan 760, Swadeshi 528/12, Tata Mill 187/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1700 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8 xd, B Burma 322/8, B Burma N I 77/8, Bt Burma Pet 5/4, B Tramway 96/4, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 9 xd, Katni ord 72/8, Katni defd 190, New India 16/8, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Iron ord 25, Tata Iron defd 82/8, Tata Hydro 825 and Vissnu Cotton 6/1.

### SHARES.

London, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank .. .. .. | £ 19 3/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.p | £ 133 |
| National Bank .. .. .. | £ 45 |
| Eastern " .. .. .. .. | £ 5 7/8 |
| P & O. Banking Corp. .. .. | 12 3/4 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | Liverpool, June 6 To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| June .. .. .. .. | ..17.41—.17 |
| July .. .. .. .. | ..16.89—.20 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | .. .. |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | .. .. |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | ..15.17—.11 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | ..14.92—.10 |
| December .. .. .. | .. .. |
| January .. .. .. | ..14.67—.09 |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | .. .. |
| April .. .. .. .. | .. .. |
| May .. .. .. .. | .. .. |
| June .. .. .. .. | .. .. |
| Egyptians:— | |
| July .. .. .. .. | 21.32 |
| Nov .. .. .. .. | 19.08 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | Liverpool, June 6. To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| June .. .. .. .. | 17.41—.17 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 16.96—.12 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 16.46—.07 |
| September .. .. .. .. | 15.93— |
| October .. .. .. .. | 15.33+.05 |
| November .. .. .. .. | 15.08+.06 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 14.96+.07 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 14.84+.08 |
| February .. .. .. .. | 14.76+.09 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 14.70+.09 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 14.60+.09 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 14.52+.09 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 14.46+.09 |
| Tone—Steady. | |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June. 6.

| Months. | Previous price. | To-days price. |
|---|---|---|
| June .. | | 22.00+.08 |
| July .. | | 21.50+.08 |
| August .. | | 21.15+.10 |
| September .. | | 20.75+.10 |
| October .. | | 19.90+.10 |
| November .. | | 19.25+.13 |
| December .. | | 19.15+.15 |
| January .. | | 19.05+.15 |
| Feb. .. | | 19.00+.15 |
| March .. | | 18.95+.10 |
| April .. | | 18.85+.10 |
| May .. | | 18.95+.10 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

| | Liverpool June 6. |
|---|---|
| M. G Bengal | |
| " " Good .. .. | 11.80 |
| " " Fully Good .. | 12.20 |
| " " " Tine .. .. | 12.60 |
| No. 1 Oomra Good .. .. | 12.35 |
| " " Fully Good .. | 12.85 |
| " " Fine .. .. | 13.35 |
| M. G. Broach, Good .. | 13.20 |
| " " Fully Good .. | 13.60 |
| " " Good .. | 14.00 |
| M. G. Scinde Fine .. .. | 11.70 |
| " " Fully Good .. | 12.10 |
| " " Fine .. .. | 12.50 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June, 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export .. .. | 5,000 |
| " Forwarded .. .. .. | 54,000 |
| " Imports .. .. .. | 35,000 |
| " Stock .. .. .. .. | 570,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales .. .. | 28,750 |

### AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June, 7.

| | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| July .. .. | 28.45+.05 |
| Future at New York Oct. .. | 25.98—.03 |
| Dec. .. .. | 25.25—.07 |
| Jan. .. .. | 24.98—.11 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weekly Receipts of C. at U.S. Ports | 44,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | 14,000 |
| " " to France and Continent | 43,000 |
| " " to Japan .. .. | 1,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports .. | 347,000 |
| " at Interior Ports .. | 324,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 4,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | |
| " " to Continent .. .. | 10000 |
| Futures at New York .. .. | |
| " " .. July .. .. | 28.40+.10 |
| " " .. October .. | 26.03+.10 |
| " " .. Dec. .. .. | 25.32+.17 |
| " " .. Jan. .. .. | 25.09+.21 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | 29.40—.15 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. | 29.55—.20 |
| Futures " " July .. .. | 28.30—.14 |
| " " " October .. | 25.22+.15 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 14 5/16 |
| Silver Foreign Mined .. .. | 67 1/8 |

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 7.

| | | 6-30 P.M |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | 534 |
| Fully Good Bengal | July .. | 545 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec Janry | 455 |
| Fine Oomra | ..July .. | 571 |
| Fine Oomra | ..Dcer/Janry.. | 500 |

### RUBBER.

London, June, 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, J/A | 10 3/4 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe June | 10 3/4 |
| Tone:—Steady after quiet. | |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th June, 1924.

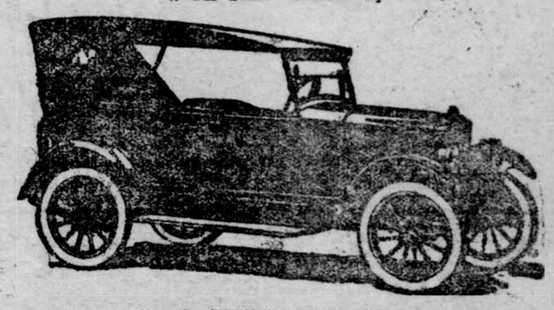
| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 8119 Bales |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 32240 Cwts |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 17219 " |
| Rapeseed etc .. .. .. | 1047 " |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 1303 " |
| Coppyseed .. .. .. | Nil |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 1102 " |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 3162 " |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 10188 " |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 608 " |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 1279 " |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 3943 " |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 2145 " |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | Nil " |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 404 " |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1322 " |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 5830 Tons |


"RUGBY"
(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.


### WHEATS.

London, June 6

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers .. .. | 43/9 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers .. .. | 43/ |
| AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers .. | 48/ |
| Tone.—Firm and rather dearer but Quiet. | |
| WHEAT CHOICE WHITE KARACHI J/J Sellers .. .. | 46/9 |
| WHEAT SOFT RED KARACHI J/J Sellers .. .. | 45/9 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June, 7. (6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a.p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 46 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 46 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 48 0 0 | 6 13 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katni | 9 10 0 | 10 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 9 8 0 | 9 15 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 10 12 0 | 11 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. | 11 12 0 | 12 3 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 11 6 0 | 11 14 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 .. | 82 0 0 | 16 8 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .. | 76 0 0 | 15 8 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 .. | 72 0 0 | 14 8 0 |
| Teelseed, Black .. .. | 66 0 0 | 13 12 0 |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 11 10 0 | 12 2 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 73 0 0 | |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | 8 4 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Barley .. .. .. | 36 0 0 | |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 75 0 0 | 15 4 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery .. .. | 39 0 0 | 5 9 6 |
| Forward. | | |
| Wheat, August/September | 7 2 3 | |
| Linseed Sept. .. .. | 12 12 9 | |
| Groundnuts J/J .. | 74 0 0 | |
| Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J | 16 10 0 | |
| Gujrat Castor Seed Asad | | 75 2 0 |
| Cotton Seed J/J .. | | 5 10 0 |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Value .. .. .. | 21/3 |
| July Sellers .. .. .. | 19/10 1/2 |
| July-Sept. Paid .. .. | 19/9 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers .. .. | 20/1 |
| Fine White Java C and F Karachi July Sept Sellers .. .. | 20/1 |

Tone:—There was good demand at lower prices by which business was passing.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.).

Bombay, June 7 (5 p.m.)

Ready prices remained unchanged with yesterday's rates, with a scattered purchase demand, to-day's offtake for local consumptions amounting to 2,100 bags.

New Crop market has opened round about yesterday's closing levels and has recorded a steady tone with very little fluctuations.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 23/12 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Ex Bond Rs. 18/14 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment June Sh. 20/11 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment June/July Sh. 20/6 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment July/August Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F B H.

### LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
J/J Sellers .. £ 19 3/8
Tone.—Market qu'et.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
J/A Done .. .. 37/3
S/D Sellers .. .. 36/6

### METALS.

London, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. | 65 1/2 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. .. .. | 62 |
| Copper Braziers .. .. .. | 82 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. .. | 7 3/4 |
| Hard Spelter .. .. Nominal.. | 28 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets .. .. .. | £ 17 7/8 |


COCOGEM

WHAT DOES COCOGEM MEAN

The word COCOGEM is a copyrighted trade mark meaning "The Gem of the coconut."

The most valuable product of the whole of Malabar is the coconut and the jewel product of the coconut is the delicious vegetable shortening COCOGEM.

COCOGEM is coconut oil, highly refined to remove every trace of acidity and rancidity, and further super-deodorized in glass-lined steel kettles permanently removing even the slightest coconut oil odour or flavour.

COCOGEM economically replaces highly contaminated ghee for all cooking purposes.

Connoisseurs Commend Cocogem's Cleanness.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.


### BRASS.

Bombay June. 7.

| | Per md. Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brass English .. .. | 3/4 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. | 1 1/4 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1/2 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 3/4 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 2 62 | 0 | 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, June, 7.

| | per md. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper English | 3/4 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1/ 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 2/ 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 | 60 | 8 | 0 |
| " " " 1 | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " 1, 1/2 | 70 | 8 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 7.

| | per lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. ..No. | 14 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Kilachand .. ..No. | 20 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Currimbhai .. ..No. | 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Elphinstone .. ..No. | 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| David .. .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Shapurji .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Trikamdas .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Sattara .. ..No. | 10 1/4 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Shapurji .. ..No. | 6 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Light-house .. ..No. | 6 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Japan .. .. ..No. | 40-1 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Japan .. .. ..No. | 42-2 | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| Japan .. .. ..No. | 20 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Japan .. .. ..No. | 32 | 1 | 8 | 9 |

A meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Konkan Education Society was held at Mahad under the presidentship of Mr. Gupte, Sub-Judge Mahad when resolutions expressing grief at the sad demise of Sardar Parasharam Krishna Bivalkar, the President of the Society were passed.

Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of Lahore High Court left Lahore last night for Bombay whence he sails for England by S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on 7th June. Sir Shadi Lal will make a three months' tour in England and Continent—A. P.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League, R. G. A. 101 Co. vs. Staff; Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 10.

Harwood League (Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. "B"; Cooperage.

THURSDAY, June 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
B.A. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 9 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 10 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 15m.
June 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 12 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m
June 13 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 14 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m.
June 15 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m.

## TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Colombo wires are interrupted.

## RAJOO BALOO CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated by the above dispensary at the King George Hindu Sanatorium, Nasik, during the month of May last is 163:—Men 46, women 23 and children 384.

## STRIKERS' FAMILY RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Strikers' Family Relief Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Mr. Ginwala at 5 Rutherfield Street, Fort.

## "CO-OPERATIVE DAY."

5th July is regarded as the Co-operative Day of the whole world. A meeting of the representatives of the Urban Co-operative Societies of Broach and Ankleswar took place in the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Gujarat Branch, Broach, office on the 3rd instant in order to discuss how the day should be celebrated. A sub-committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to consider fully over the question. R. B. A. U. Malji, (Chairman); Mr. K. G. Palker; Mr. B. M. Dwivedi; Mr. V. R. Thakore and Mr. T. N. Gungaria, Secretaries.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The programme of music by the Grand Hotel Orchestra, Bombay:—

March: Robin Hood, Schertzinger.
Fox-Trot: When Buddha Smiles, Brown.
Waltz Song: Angelus, Eltinge.
Selection: The Gondeliers, G. and Sullivan.
Two Songs: (1) An Emblem, Taompson; and (2) Here By The Sea, Garstin.
Intermezzo: Spring-time, Drumm.
Selection on "Guy D'Hardelot's Songs", Arr. Higgs.
One-Step: Felix Kept on Walking, David.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the above programme of music today (Monday) at 6 p.m.

## MAHATMA GANDHI AND ARYA SAMAJ.

A correspondent writes that certain members of the Arya Samaj residing at Secunderabad (Deccan) have sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi in reference to the strictures passed by the latter on the Samaj and its members in an issue of "Young India":

"Local Arya Samajists respectfully but emphatically repudiate and protest against your aspersions on Maharshi Dayanand, Swami Shraddhanand and Arya Samaj. Your view Shuddhi is against Shastras is without foundation. Vide Bhavishyapuran chapter 21 describing conversion of ten thousand Yavanas. Other authorities also. Our reverence for you unaffected."

## BOMBAY BARBERS PERTURBED.

As a result of an amendment passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in 1921, keepers of Hair cutting Saloons, 'Hamam-Khanas' and the barbers of Bombay are required to possess a license granted by the Municipality to carry on the trade in the city. This innovation has created an amount of discontent among the members of the trade who under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala passed the following resolutions:—

"That unduer no circumstances whatsoever shall the Association accept the license under the existing conditions."

"That this meeting respectfully urges upon the attention of the Corporation and all public sympathizers to interest themselves in the question of compulsory license imposed upon the men that will end in additional levy upon the pockets of the public already burdened in a variety of manners."

The President Mr. Jhabvala has finally requested the Municipal Commissioner to postpone his action of proceeding with the license, till the matter is finally settled by the Corporation. But what is greatly resented by the men is the final order of the Municipal Commissioner to the Health Officer and the Superintendent of Licenses to proceed with the Licensing of saloons and Hamamkhanas.

## MONSOON IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

Monsoon receded temporarily from Malabar but has again extended into Arakan and Southeast Bengal. Temperature is marked. ly higher than usual from Hyderabad to west Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and Assam and local in Bengal and Malabar; a few falls occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat and Bombay (Deccan).

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Kyaukpyu one inch, Akyab three, Lashio, one, Bhamo three, Shillong one, Cherrapunji and Sibsagar one and a half, Chittagong four, Narayanganj two, Noakhali one and a half, Jeseore one, Rajkot three and Mangalore one.

Forecast.—Extension in Bengal.

The summary of a forecast of the monsoon rainfall for 1924:—(1) There will probably be some delay in the establishment of the Arabian Sea Monsoon particularly in North-West India. (2) In the rainfall of the Peninsula an excess may be expected. (3) The indications for North-West India are conflicting but inspite of a heavy snowfall the rains there are likely to be normal or in excess.

## IMMIGRATION TO B. GUIANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

A communique by the Education Health and Lands Department announces that no decision regarding the deputation of an officer to British Guiana to report on the progress made there in providing suitable land etc., for prospective Indian settlers as also facilities for repatriation of Indians and other matters affecting the political or economic status of resident Indian community as Government of India might direct is likely to be taken until the results of an enquiry into the causes of the recent riots which is in progress are known.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## ALLEGED CHEATING OF HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

### EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Newton, an European, was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,993-1-0.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, who conducted the prosecution, put his case in this wise. On the 5th February last, the accused came to the Grand Hotel with his family and representing himself to be a Chartered Accountant wanted to stay at the hotel. He continued his stay till the 25th March. Meanwhile enquiries were instituted and it was found by the Manager that the accused was not a Chartered Accountant as was represented to him. On the 25th March the accused proceeded to Delhi on promising to pay the bill on his return. He returned after a week and stated that he had secured a berth at Cawnpore and was not in a position to settle his bill then. He, however, passed a letter on the 16th April to the complainant, Cooper, nephew of the proprietor of the Grand Hotel, in which he undertook to make good the payment within a week and gave a Railway Receipt endorsed in favour of the complainant for four packages lying at the Victoria Terminus which were to be treated as a pledge for the outstandings. The accused also represented that the packages contained silverware besides other articles of a minimum value of Rs. 4,000 and that they could be taken delivery of if the bill was not met in the interim. On the 1st May, not hearing from the accused, the complainant took delivery of the four packages paying Rs. 221-2-0 towards freight and found articles which he estimated at Rs. 80.

The Magistrate enquired whether there was enough material from the information submitted to proceed with the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 1,993. Mr. Thanawalla, after consideration, stated that he would frame the charge to the amount of Rs. 221-2-0 paid by way of freight by the complainant.

Examined, the complainant while corroborating the facts presented by the prosecuting pleader, stated that the accused was about to proceed to Nagpur under the name of Brown when he was arrested at the Victoria Terminus on the 31st May. On being accosted at the station by the complainant, the accused denied previous knowledge of the complainant and said that he was Brown and not Newton.

Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Co., cross-examined the complainant and elicited the information that the value of Rs. 80 that he had put on the articles was a rough estimate.

Yusuf Mahammad, a furniture maker and Government Contractor, was asked as to his valuation of the contents of the four packages. He said that he would value them at Rs. 100 but he would not himself purchase them for that price.

Mr. Baker, cross-examined him in detail in regard to the valuation of the several pieces of glass and China ware.

The accused, in his statement, said that he gave the Railway Receipt to the complainant because he was threatened that he would be put out of the hotel without baggage and that he would be handed over to the police. At the time no suggestion was made to him to sign an agreement. However, the next morning he received a letter at Watson Hotel from the complainant which he signed and he decided to leave Bombay till he was in a position to pay his debt, as information had already reached Watson Hotel of his indebtedness to Grand Hotel.

The case for the prosecution was then closed.

Cross-examination of Mr. Cooper was taken up by Mr. Baker who elicited the reply that a promissory note dated 25th March, for Rs. 2,000 was given to the complainant and a sum of Rs. 100 was given in cash by the accused.

Mrs. Newton, examined by Mr. Baker, said that all the articles that were packed in Colombo from where they came, arrived intact in Bombay. The things missing in the list consisted of silverware and electro-plated ware. She estimated the value of the things recovered at Rs. 1,000 and the missing articles at Rs. 1,500.

In reply to the Court witness stated that she could detail the contents of the packages from memory as she had not made a written list. The silverware was packed in one box but the electro-plated was scattered.

The case is proceeding.

## PATHAN BRAVADO GETS 6 MONTHS' R. I

On the 28th ultimo a Mahammadan was sleeping on a footpath at Parkhar Lane at 4 a.m. when, he was roused up by the touch of a Pathan, Mukhatarshah Rubabshah, who was searching him. By way of reply to his enquiry as to who he was, the Pathan raised a pen-knife threateningly. The complainant raised an alarm which brought a police constable to the scene. The Pathan directed his weapon against the constable when he blew his whistle, and the Pathan was secured while making an attempt to escape.

Such was the prosecution story detailed by Deputy Inspector Achrekar at the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## COCAINE SMUGGLER CONVICTED.

Tokushi Murakanis, a Japanese fireman was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court to answer the charge of possessing cocaine without license.

It appears that on Friday night at 8-30. Charles H. Glancy, Preventive Officer, apprehended the accused near the Yellow Gate of the Alexandra Dock on suspicions and discovered cocaine tied round his waist valued at Rs. 560. The accused was then handed over to excise authorities.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 2 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. In default of payment, the accused has to serve an additional period of 2 months in prison.

# CORONER'S COURT.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO LABOURER.

On Friday at about 9-30 p.m. five labourers were digging in a trench which was being prepared for laying main pipes at De Lisle Road when earth and stones from one side of the trench fell on them. Four of the labourers were partially buried and they managed to get out. One of the labourers named Dadu Dongre, however, was buried completely and when extricated was found unconscious. He was removed to J. J. Hospital but died on the way.

At the Coroner's inquest on Saturday the jury returned a verdict of death from his having been buried under earth, and stones and added that no precautions were taken to prevent such an accident.

## A FATAL SLIP.

A number of labourers employed on the earth works at Worli on Friday were loading a truck with stones. Krishna Bapu (30) one of the labourers was walking with a big stone on his head when he suddenly slipped and fell on the stone he was carrying. He died on the spot.

## FATAL FALL IN GODOWN.

Genu Bhagoji (30), a labourer, was throwing a bale of cotton from a stack on the floor in a godown at Cotton Depot, Sewree, on Wednesday last when his leg was caught in a loose iron band on the bale and he fell with the bale on the floor. He was injured and removed to J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.

## FATAL FALL IN WORKSHOP.

In the Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parel about 50 men were engaged in driving a traverser when the hands of one of them named Sirja Sandu slipped and he fell on the traverser. He complained of pains in the stomach and was taken to the railway dispensary and then to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Friday evening of internal hoemorrhage.

## ACCIDENTALLY KILLED ON RAILS.

On Friday morning whilst the Poona Express train of the G. I. P. Railway was going over a curve at Elphinstone Bridge between Mazagaon and Masjid stations a Mahomedan who was seated at the door of a third class carriage was jerked out of the train. His head was cut off and his hand broken. He was searched but no ticket was found on him nor were there any papers on his person, that could help to establish his identity.

At the Coroner's inquest on Saturday the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## ALLEGED DUPING OF JEWELLERS BY A "NAWAB."

Mr. F. G. Scowen, Managing Director of Messrs. Jewellers Ld. of Esplanade Road, Fort, reports to the police that an Indian, who represented himself as Nawab Merkhan of Surat, came to the shop attended by a number of retainers in December last and purchased jewellery valued at Rs. 3,947. He requested the complainant to send the bill in March. The complainant now finds that the person who purchased the jewellery is not what he represented himself to be.

## KILLED BY MOTOR LORRY.

On Saturday at about 7 a.m. a trailer car driven by Gaja Dharyasing was proceeding from Dhobi Talao towards Victoria Terminus when near Cama Hospital a Christian (name unknown) attempted to alight from the car in motion and was thrown down on the road. A motor lorry belonging to Byculla Fire Brigade driven by Raja Krishna proceeding in the same direction was just behind the trailer-car at that time and the Christian passenger was knocked down and run over. He died on the spot.

## BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Bombay Symphony Orchestra was founded in 1921 with a view to provide Bombay with a permanent orchestra of trained and efficient musicians, who with the help of keen music loving amateurs would be able to give throughout the year as many concerts as possible of the best music. The organisers very prudently decided to offer orchestral music at popular prices so that all classes of the people can have the chance of the valuable intellectual culture. Up-to-date it has given seventeen Symphony Concerts and twenty-five Chamber Orchestra Concerts. It has performed, mostly for the first time in Bombay, ten Symphonies, fifteen Overtures, twenty Suites, eight Concertos with orchestral accompaniment, eighty-five miscellaneous pieces for full and small orchestra.

The Orchestra has won a reputation not only locally, but has also received the highest praise and appreciation from such artists as Miss May Muckle, Mons. and Mdme. Premyslav, Countess Anusca Piraccini, Messrs. Daniel Onderwyzer and William Heughen.

In order to continue the good work already done and to still further develop its usefulness and render the Orchestra self-supporting, a far greater measure of support is necessary. It is up for the citizens of Bombay to uphold the reputation of the city as the centre of education and culture by coming to the rescue of Miss P. F. Patuck, the Hon. Secretary, in her laudable efforts to give the movement a securer and a sounder footing. Detailed information could be had on application to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Symphony Orchestra, New High School for Girls, 5, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay.

The following ladies and gentlemen were the principal donors during the last year:—J. B. Petit, Esq., Rs. 22,750; Lady Ratan Tata, Rs. 5,000; D. M. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 500; Sir Frank Nelson, Rs. 500; E. S. Chenoi, Esq., Rs. 200; Byramjee R. Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Rs. 100; J. D. Dewar, Esq., Rs. 100; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Rs. 100; J. H. Vakil, Esq., Rs. 100; B. J. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 100; Khershedji Limjee, Esq., Rs. 100; J. D. Ghandy, Esq., Rs. 100; "A Musical Mischief", Rs. 100; H. P. Mody, Esq., Rs. 100; Miss F. D. Panday, Rs. 100; J. C. B. Hotson, Esq., Rs. 75; D. K. P., Rs. 51; Dr. N. H. Vakil, Rs. 50; B. Lalkaka, Esq., Rs. 50; Miss N. J. Padsha, Rs. 50; B. Sethna, Esq., Rs. 20; Mrs. K. Padamji, Rs. 20; Revd. Robert E. Lee, Rs. 20; M. C. Cooper, Esq., Rs. 15; A. Sethna, Esq., Rs. 10; Mrs. Rustom D. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 10; N. Coyajee, Esq., Rs. 10; M. Nanabhoy, Esq., Rs. 5. Total Rs. 30,336.

# INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

In accordance with the resolution of the Legislative Council, the Government of Burma has lent rupees fifteen lakhs to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company on their furnishing necessary collateral security.

A Patna message of June 7th says, Colonel Ross, Director of Public Health, reports there is little change in cholera epidemic, mortality last week being about 2,400.

An Agra message of June 7th says, a police constable of Bolieaganj Bazaar who challenged some thieves was shot in the abdomen and died in hospital to-day. The culprits escaped and have yet not been traced.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State Railways for the week ending 24th May, 1924, amounted to Rs. 197 crores which is an excess of Rs. 21 lakhs on the figure for the corresponding period of 1923-24.

A Rangoon message dated 7th June says:—Owing to bad weather, the Portuguese aviators were unable to leave for Bangkok this morning. Whether permitting, they will make a trial again to-morrow morning.

A Baroda correspondent writes:—The 16th of the monthly wrestling gatherings was held in the premises of the "Shree Narayan Guru Adya Vyayamshala" on the 1st instant, when several of the local gymnasiums were represented. This system of holding periodical gatherings is very common in Maharashtra but in Gujrat it is this institution which has taken the lead. Nearly 30 pairs were played out, in which some did not fail to attract admiration from the spectators.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. M.S.A. Hydari, I.C.S., Madras Presidency to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

# NABHA TRIAL.

## JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NABHA, June 6.

The trying Magistrate had a smart attack of fever last night but as the case had reached its end he held the court at a considerable personal discomfort.

The State Advocate who spoke for about an hour in Urdu for the benefit of the accused examined all the accused individually. The accused non-cooperated and refused to answer the questions asked of them. The State Advocate began his argument with an expression of regret that the State had to launch the case against the accused, who belonged to a community well-known for its steadfast loyalty and religious zeal. The State had not started the case out of vindictiveness, malice, of spite or to suppress religious freedom but to prove that the accused as ringleaders broke the law and forced the hands of the authorities to an action which was never dreamt much less intended. He sair that in the course of the trial the acts and policies of the Nabha Administration had been amply vindicated and it had been proved to the hilt that there was no cause of provocation given by the Nabha authorities. There was no interruption in the ceasless reading and in fact the religious meeting enjoyed perfect freedom. But it was only when they transgressed the limits that the Diwan at Jaito was forbidden. There was evidence on record, he said, to show that Gurdwara Gangasar was got evacuated only when the guard there was violently assaulted. The Jathas of 25 were sent but they were ineffective and the S. G. P. C. planned a jatha of 500 to force the issue and the Jatha started with rows to reach the Gurdwara at all costs. The Jatha was served with a notice under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code but it disobeyed all orders. The Jatha allowed itself to be accompanied by thousands of people and the Jatha connived at their being armed with weapons. There was, the State Advocate said, the evidence of an approver a member of the Shahidi Jatha who had told us of the active association of the Buroli Jatha with the Shahidi Jatha. At any rate the Shahidi Jatha cannot disassociate itself from the crowd and the Jatha was as much responsible for the reprehensible deeds of the crowd as the mob itself was.

Continuing he said that there was evidence of British officers and of respectable people of the Ilaqa that there would have been a carnage of the innocent Jaito villagers if the mob had not been checked. There was a statement made by Mr. Zimand that the mob was unarmed except about 500 who carried lathies only. The State Advocate doubted very much if Mr. Zimand commanded such a wide gaze as to have seen all the ten thousand men of the crowd. There was ample evidence on record taken on oath to show the true state of facts. He further said that there was the sworn testimony that there were only 19 dead on that day. Therefore all the exaggerated stories should not be believed. He then showed how individual accused stand implicated and submitted to the sessions judge that the Akalis' invasion of Nabha was uncalled for and that the hands of the authorities were forced to the very regrettable affray of the 21st February. The State had shown greatest consideration and had throughout treated all of them most humanly.

The Judge framed charges under Section 307 I. P. C. Judgment has been reserved.

# PARSI SATYAGRAHI.

## RELEASE OF A NAGPUR VOLUNTEER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 7.

Mr. Manchershaw Rustamji Avari, Captain of volunteers who was arrested on 13th April, 23 in defence of the honour of the National Flag was released on the 2nd instant. He was enthusiastically received at Raipur. He was then welcomed by the Nagpur public yesterday on the station and carried in a huge procession throughout the main streets of the city. In the evening a huge public meeting was arranged when several speakers welcomed Mr. Avari.

Mr. Avari advised the people to begin constructive work immediately and convince the non-believers in their programme.

Sjt. Bhagwandeenji narrated how Mr. Avari had fasted for Khadi and how he won it.

# RAJSHAN BRAHMIN SAMMELAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FATEHPUR, June 6.

The fifth annual session of the Rajshan Brahman Sammelan commenced yesterday morning with great enthusiasm at Fatehpur (Jaipur). Hundreds of delegates and members of the Reception Committee were present. The pandal was gracefully decorated and artistically constructed. The reception arrangements were splendid. The procession was long and splendidly arranged. The Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech laid great stress on the abolition of certain superstitious beliefs and need of education. The President delivered a long speech in which he advised the audience to spread education far and wide which he said would dispel all superstition and conservatism as light dispels darkness. Many important resolutions were passed.

# O & R. RAILWAY UNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

Mr. K. C. Mitra, Secretary, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Union, has addressed letters to H. E. the Viceroy and non-official members of the Central Legislature complaining against the withdrawal of the official recognition of the Union and against the action of the Railway Board. At a recent meeting of the Employees at Lucknow it was resolved to go on strike some day after June 5th, unless the Agent restored the official recognition of the Union.

# LEE REPORT.

## S. INDIA LIBERALS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 8.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Liberal Federation a meeting was held last night to protest against the recommendations of the Lee Commission. Sir K. V. Reddy Naidu, ex-Minister, who presided, in the course of lengthy introductory remarks, asked whether fifty-five years' minimum guaranteed to Europeans was fair and whether Indians were to be under the tutelage of Europeans for fifty-years to come. After questioning the Commission's right to guarantee privileges for future recruits, the speaker dealt with the various concessions recommended and said: "It is not unknown to everybody that services have been given satisfactory concessions during the last ten years. I can even say that within the last five years they got three increments." Before concluding the President observed that there was no justification for giving any concessions to the new recruits, especially under the present economic condition in India when they were already paying more than the market value for every thing.

Resolutions were passed placing on record the Federation's keen sense of disappointment at the recommendation of the Lee Commission and viewing with deep regret the attitude adopted by the members of the Commission.

The Federation also emphatically expressed opinion that the recommendations should not be given effect to until a full opportunity was given for discussion by the Legislative Assembly.

In conclusion the Federation passed a resolution to the effect that further recruitment of Europeans to the services should be reduced and that in future recruitment should be limited to particular posts requiring technical, scientific or special knowledge.

## PROTEST FROM SHOLAPUR MEDICAL SOCIETY.

An urgent meeting of the Society was held in Civil Hospital on the 3rd instant to express dissatisfaction and record strong protest against the Lee Commission Report pertaining to Medical Services. Strong criticism was made about the hurried pushing of the report through the Councils. The principles of British nucleus in Provincial Medical Service was condemned as inconsistent with the ultimate goal of equality and the free right of Indians for Provincial Service was declared. The Society demanded recruitment for Provincial Service by competitive examination in India only, British element if at all necessary not to exceed 10 per cent., a few reserve appointments for deserving practitioners without age bar, right to fix conditions of Service of the British element and selection of Public Service Commission to rest with the Assembly and proportionate Indian element in R. A. M. C. (India). It further expressed its strong conviction that time had come for working the Indian Hospitals on honorary basis on the lines of English Hospitals, in the interest of economy and efficiency.

# REFORMS ACT AND BURMA.

## CONFERENCE AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 7.

A Conference to discuss the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 in Burma was held at noon in the room of the Finance Member, who presided. There were also present the Forest Minister, Education Minister, Chief Secretary, Sir A. J. Anderson, President of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, Mr. L. Ah. Yain, M.L.C., Ba Pe Deputy President of the Legislative Council, Mr. Mohamd Auzam, Mr. H.C. Khoo, Mr. Aung Pu, leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Council, Mr. C.H. Campagnac, M.L.C., Mr. O. De Glanville M.L.C., Mr. P.N. Chari M.L.C., and Maug Ghine. The Home Member was unavoidably absent. The conference was not open to the press and a resume of proceedings will probably be issued to the press in about a fortnight. The result of the discussion will be communicated to the Government of India. The conference was purely informal and on that account very few gentlemen were invited. The Local Government have stated that they will be glad to receive from any member of the public any views they may wish to express on the subject of the proposal to amend the Government of India Act and rules thereunder so as to remove any defects or difficulties which have been experienced in the working of the Act and the rules.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Saturday, September 6.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Sunday, September 7.—Elphinstone C. Club (Return).
Saturday, September 13.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Sunday, September 14.—New Hindoo C. Club (Return).
Saturday, September 20.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. C. Club (Return).
Sunday, September 21.—Islam Gymkhana (Return).
Thursday and Friday, September 25 and 26.—Poona Gymkhana.
Saturday, September 27.—Medical College Gymkhana.
Sunday, September 28.—Hindoo Gymkhana (Return).
Saturday and Sunday, October 25 and 26.—Dr. Kanga's XI vs. Spencer Cup XI.
Saturday and Sunday, November 1 and 2.—Dr. Kanga's XI vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Tuesday and Wednesday, November 4 and 5.—Aligarh C. Club.
Saturday and Sunday, November 8 and 9.—Dr. Kanga's XI vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Saturday and Sunday, November 15 and 16.—Dr. Kanga's XI vs. Hindoo Gymkhana.
Saturday and Sunday, November 22 and 23.—Colt's Match.

B TEAM.

Saturday, July 12.—Maharashtra Young Cricketers.
Saturday, July 19.—Fort High School.
Saturday, August 2.—The Talangu Young Cricketers.
Saturday, August 9.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Saturday, August 16.—Engineer's C. Club.
Saturday, August 23.—Cyclist C. Club.
Saturday, August 30.—Young Hindoo Jolly C. Club.
Saturday, September 6.—New Hindu Young Boys C. Club.
Saturday, September 13.—Bharda New High School.
Saturday, September 27.—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. C. Club.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## ENGLISH CRICKET.

### CLOSING SCORES.

LONDON, June 6.

The following are the closing cricket scores for the final day:—

Middlesex in the first innings made 132, Lee scoring 52 not out and Hipkin taking 5 for 43. Essex made 70 for 6 in first innings.

Surrey made 53 in the first innings, Tate taking 6 for 22 and Gilligan 4 for 28. Sussex made 165 in the first innings Peach taking 8 for 60. He took 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wickets in successive deliveries at 105. Surrey in the second innings made 121 for 3. Hobbs scored 50 not out.

Northants, who had made 50 in the first innings followed on and made 188. Kent had made 345 for 9 in the first innings and declared.

Hampshire made 104. Root taking 4 for 48 and Pearson 6 for 43. Worcester who had made 98 in the first innings made 103 in the second. Hampshire went in and made 98 for 3, Day scoring 55.

Glamorgan in the first innings made 147. Riche scoring 55 Parker taking 5 for 51. Gloucester made 148 for 9, in the first innings, Smith making 66 and Ryan taking 4 for 56.—Reuter.

FIRST DAY'S SCORES.

LONDON, June 7.

The closing scores for the first day:—

Sussex made 156, Stevens taking 4 for 42. Middlesex made 96 for 9.

Leicester made 122 for 5, against Northampton.

Worcester made 225, Root making 63, Bryant 68, Hipkin took 5 for 74. Essex made 124 for 2.

Surrey made 195 for 1 against Notts, Hobbs making 105, Jeacocke sixty both not out.

Kent made 284 for 8 against Hampshire Hardinge making 70, Seymour 56 and Collins 50 not out.

Warwickshire made 73 for 3 against Derby.

Lancashire made 113, Macaulay taking 6 for 40. Yorkshire made 3 for 1.

Gloucester made 116 for 4 against Somerset, Dipper making 50 not out, Rogers 60.

At Cambridge in fine weather before a thousand spectators and a slow wicket the Africans made 274 for 5. Nourse making 143 not out. On account of rain stumps were drawn just after tea.—Reuter.

WORLD'S RECORD IN RUNNING.

At Woolwich in the war memorial sports H. M. Abrahams (Cantab) ran a hundred yards in 9 3/5 seconds equalling the world's record. Abrahams represents Britain in a hundred metres in the Paris Olympiad.—Reuter.

## OLYMPIC FOOTBALL.

LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—In the Olympic Association Football semi-final, Uruguay beat Holland by two goals to one.—Reuter.

## AMERICAN GOLF

LONDON, June 7.

Detroit.—Cyril Walker of New Jersey has won the American Golf Championship at Michigan with a score of 297 for 72 holes.—Reuter.

## WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, June 8.

Amoy.—The Americans on the world flight have arrived here.—Reuter.

## PORTUGUESE AVIATORS IN RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 6.

The Portuguese Aviators Captain Brito Raes, Sarmento Peires who left Akyab at 7-30 this morning arrived in Rangoon at quarter to twelve. They were received by Dr. A. M. De Souza, Portuguese Consul, Father Picot, Col. Commandant Ross, Brigade-Major Cordova, Capt. Pegg, Eighth Punjabis Staff, Capt. Mr. Kemp, Aeronautical Engineer, Mr. Brownlow D. S. P. West and others. The aviators flew at a height of twelve thousand feet over Yomas at which place there were heavy clouds. Between Yomas and Rangoon the sky was less cloudy. The airmen met McLaren at Akyab and received much information from Mr. Robertson, Commander of the Rangoon Division, who also came to Maidan, gave the airmen his Excellency's message congratulating them on their safe arrival and wishing them good luck for the rest of the journey. The aviators will leave for Bangkok to-morrow morning, weather permitting.

## PARSI GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

The following are the Parsi Gymkhana Cricket Fixtures for 1924:—

A TEAM.

Saturday, June 14.—Telephone Co. C. Club.
Sunday, June 15.—Lusitanian C. Club.
Saturday, June 21.—Young Muslim Sporting C. Club.
Sunday, June 22.—Gowd Saraswat C. Club.
Saturday, June 28.—Persian C. Club.
Sunday, June 29.—Friends Union C. Club.
Saturday, July 5.—Hornet's C. Club.
Sunday, July 6.—Young Friends Union C. Club.
Saturday, July 12.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. C. Club.
Sunday, July 13.—Spencer Cup XI.
Saturday, July 19.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
Sunday, July 20.—Friends Union C. Club (Return).
Saturday, July 26.—Ralli Bros. C. Club.
Sunday, July 27.—Amersey's XI.
Saturday, August 2.—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
Sunday, August 3.—Hindoo Gymkhana.
Saturday, August 9.—Mahomedan C. Club.
Sunday, August 10.—P. Y. C. Hindoo C. Club (Poona).
Saturday, August 16.—Killick Nixon C. Club.
Sunday, August 17.—Islam Gymkhana.
Saturday, August 23.—Amersey's XI.
Sunday, August 24.—Elphinstone C. Club.
Saturday, August 30.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana (Return).
Sunday, August 31.—New Hindoo C. Club.

(Continued in Column 5.)

**LOOK OUT!**

FOR

**HORNIMAN'S**

**Indian Reminiscences**

Appearing Serially

IN THE

**'Bombay Chronicle.'**

**Steel Shelving**

FOR

MILLS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC

ALSO STRONG & HANDSOME

STEEL CABINETS

High wide deep

36" × 39" × 22" outside

32" × 39" × 18½" inside

Double-Doored

Fitted with 5 adjustable shelves

**Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co.,**

Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SHOW-ROOM, Kalkadevi Road.

Opposite Morarjee Goculdas Cloth Market.

**DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.**

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.)

Expert preparations as for the last twenty-five years, both personal and through post for High Commercial, Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice.

The brilliant success including first place in India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination (G. D. A.) and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. Special arrangements for specialized Banking students reading for the Institute of Bankers' Diploma. (C. A. I. B.) The ex-students hold the highest position in the Accountancy, Banking and Commercial World. Write for prospectus TO-DAY.

**DOCTORS**

PREFER

**ALEMBIC TINCTURES**

AND

**LIQUID EXTRACTS**

WHY

Because they are well-known for their Purity, Standard Quality, Uniformity and Therapeutical activity.

For Price Lists, etc., please write to:—

**ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.**

50, Princess Street, Bombay. C901

**LIFE ASSURANCE**

IS A NECESSITY AND

**COSTS NOTHING**

All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

Write to:—

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

67, Apollo St., Fort.

**TILES & MARBLE**

Our Quality Defeats Competition

**SAJAN & Co.,**

No. 12, Greek Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

**NOTICE.**

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

**The Paint that does not Crack or Blister!**

**Velure**

FLEXIBLE AS A KID GLOVE

Will stand extremes of heat and cold without any injury to surface.

Eliminates use of Varnish.

**IDEAL FOR MOTOR CARS**

*SOLE AGENTS*

**WALTER ROGERS & CO.,**

1. Tamarind Lane .. .. BOMBAY.

**MYSORE PIG IRON**

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

**The Bombay Chronicle.**

*MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1924.*

## FORWARD!

We pointed out on Saturday that the one thing which the country must realise above everything else is that the Congress work must go on and that whatever the decision of the All-India Congress Committee, which will meet in Ahmedabad towards the end of this month, it must be such as to ensure that this work goes on with greater speed and vigour than ever before. This is the central fact of the situation in the country and it is naturally the central theme of the interview with Maulana Mahomed Ali, which we publish elsewhere. The work of the country must go on. There is not a moment to lose either in futile repinings or still less futile recriminations. That during the last two years there has been inexcusable apathy and slackness as regards national work cannot be disputed nor can it be disputed that the apathy and slackness have been more marked since the Cocanada session than they were before, with the result that, as Maulana Mahomed Ali laments, the present moribund condition of only too many of the Congress organisations is a shame and a disgrace to the country and no purpose can be served by organisations that have a local habitation and a name but little beyond that to their credit. It is not necessary to dwell on the causes of the present unfortunate state of things. They are too well-known. If the Swarajists are to blame because of their preoccupation with the Councils and their almost complete neglect of the legitimate Congress work, the No-Changers are no less to blame for *their* preoccupation, though of a different kind, with the Councils. As the Maulana says in his characteristically vivid manner: "There has been visible in them (the No-changers) an inordinate tendency to worry themselves as regards the future activities of the Swarajists to the neglect of their own present duties. 'When will these Swarajists withdraw themselves from the Councils?' has been a question too often found on the lips of the No-changers when they should have rather asked themselves 'When shall we begin our constructive work?'" Therefore, the All-India Congress Committee will have failed in its duty, if, whatever it does, it does not, by its decision, create the most favourable atmosphere possible in the present circumstances for the work of the Congress and ensure that it goes on with increasing vigour day by day. The country must go forward.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The debate on the Steel Protection Bill in the Assembly has revealed well-founded suspicions in the Indian mind about the intentions of Government in sponsoring measures seemingly of unquestionable benefit to India. The problem of granting protection to the steel industry has become complicated and confused owing to the apprehensions of the legislators about the Government having displayed this sudden and otherwise unaccountable outburst of affection for an Indian industry for the secret motive of attracting foreign capital into India to benefit under the aegis of fiscal protection. As we have pointed out over and over again, there is no greater obstacle in the way of protection in India, under her present unfortunate conditions, than the problem of the foreign capital invested or to be invested in the protected Indian industries. We do not want our consumers to be penalised for the benefit of the alien exploiters. At the same time we cannot allow our industries to remain undeveloped for this dread of a possible undue influence acquired by the alien capitalist, nor even for want of adequate capital. The answer to the triple riddle is quite clear. India must protect her industries; she must develop them, if need be, with foreign capital; but she must have that capital only on fair terms, not at the price of the extravagant and unpardonable advantages now permitted to the European capitalist engaged in the exploitation of her resources. The danger of indirect exploitation of protectionist India by the foreign capitalist can be avoided by not allowing any bounties, subsidies or other financial aid to any privately-owned industry whose directors and managers are not Indians at least to the extent of three-fourths of their number and by not permitting any individual firm or company to engage in the exploitation of the mineral wealth of India—or the manufacture of any article essential for national security—unless the capital in each such case is Indian at least to the extent of three-fourths of its amount, and unless the direction and management of the concern is entirely in Indian hands. The foreign capitalist should not only be debarred from special advantages. Care should be taken specifically to penalise him if he discriminates unfairly against India or Indians. For a proper comprehensive protectionist regime to be instituted in this country, we need some such general measure as the one we have indicated, and not the *ad hoc* measures of the type the Government have now embarked upon. For, in the latter case, the application in practice to individual cases of specified industries of general apprehensions cannot but raise the most invidious difficulties.

In the particular case of steel industry, or branches of it, we see no difference between Mr. Patel's amendment, and the compromise amendment sponsored by Pandit Motilal Nehru, except that the latter exempts the foreign firms already existing from the operation of the amendment. Why this special tenderness for the foreigner already entrenched in India? It is inexplicable on grounds of principle, though we recognise that, in practice, it would be easier to give effect to Pandit Motilal's resolution than to that of Mr. Patel. True economic principle, indeed, seems to us to be wholly against the provision to grant bounties to steel rails and fish-plates, quite apart from the question of the nationality of the capitalist. Economic principles make bounties advisable only in those cases in which an industry though producing only a small fraction of the total local requirements, has to be protected on the broad grounds of national security In the case of steel rails and fish plates, the Indian enterprise already in the field is able or estimated to be able shortly to produce practically all the requirements of India, in which case bounties will be a drain upon the public exchequer without alleviating the burden, if any, upon the consumer.

## "A SHAMEFUL RESPONSIBILITY."

With unctuous self-righteousness "The Times" rates the Sirajgunj Conference for assuming "a shameful responsibility" by passing a resolution paying homage to the "patriotism" of Gopinath Saha. But is not the journal itself guilty of assuming a shameful responsibility by warmly applauding the condonation by a British judge of atrocities much more shocking than the murder of an individual by a misguided youth, because they were perpetrated in cold-blood? The "Times" is glad that the Hunter Commission—which, let it not be forgotten, had a majority of Englishmen on it—has been badly mauled by Justice McCardie, while the "Morning Post", which raised a purse as a tribute to Dyer's heroic deed to save the Empire, is, of course, "very pleased over the verdict." It is not only in the Conservative section of the British Press that one finds warm admirers of the advocates of violence, but even in high parliamentary circles is to be found the same sympathy for wrong-doers in the name of patriotism. Earl Winterton is very much shocked at the resolution adopted at Sirajgunj, but he is not at all scandalised by the open condonation of violence by one of his own countrymen occupying the position of a judge. The Liberal papers are regretfully amazed at the manner in which a judge has allowed his politics completely to get the mastery over the considerations of justice and decency. But the "Times", the national organ of the British people, has expressed the mind of the man in the street in England by saying that the verdict in the O'Dwyer-Nair case is "a strong and very useful declaration of the British people's will to maintain their trust and protect India." There is no pretence here that justice or fair-play had any relevancy to the case. It was to be judged purely on the political consideration of "maintaining" the Empire. And if in the process of "maintaining" the Empire, "natives" of India are massacred by machine-guns or bombs by any representative or representatives of England, it is all done for the "protection" of their own country and in the due performance of a "trust"! So far as the Indian people, especially educated Indians, whom Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Counsel was pleased to refer as "seditious blackguards", are concerned, neither the attitude of the English judge nor the verdict of the jury in the case has come as a surprise to them. They are both an insult to the civilization of England and as long as they remain unrepudiated by her so long will men and women everywhere continue to think of her as a country which dishonoured itself by approving of a hideous mockery of justice.

# Notes of the Day.

**The Root Cause.**

Lord Winterton's disinterested attempt the Commons to raise dust over the Satyamurti letter, like that of Lord Peel in the Lords, has, at least, done one good thing. It has drawn afresh the attention of Parliament to the reality of the situation in this country. The murder of Mr. Day has been condemned and deserves to be condemned, by the country without any reservation as to motive. But however much we may abhor the misdeed of Gopinath Saha, there is no denying the fact that he committed the deed out of sheer despair at the non-redress of the political grievances of his countrymen by the British people. And he is not alone among the rising generation of Bengal who has lost his head by brooding over his country's wrongs. If large gathering like that held at Sirajgunj has applauded the "patriotism" of an avowed assassin, it is because they too are getting impatient at the intolerably slow progress of the redress of national wrongs. Wise statesmanship would regard such an extraordinary phenomenon as a sign of the times, rather than as an invitation for fresh repression and refusal to satisfy legitimate demands. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that instead of being stampeded into some foolish provocatory step, Lord Olivier and Prof. Richards have taken a sane and common sense view of the matter. So long as Mahatma Gandhi is identified with the Congress, Parliament and the British nation may rest assured that violence in any shape and from any motive however noble will not be countenanced by the majority of the people of this country.

**The Remedy.**

But whether the Mahatma's hold over the Congress—which is the same thing as saying the hold of the principle of non-violence over the nation—will remain long or short, rests almost entirely with the British Parliament. The latter can help to make the hold stronger and effective by removing the causes that make for discontent and desperation among Indians. The greater the delay in conceding the legitimate demands of the nation, the greater the menace to the maintenance of good will between Indians and Englishmen. There are a few British politicians in England who realise this. Mr. Meyler—who deprecated Lord Winterton's bringing up the Bengal Congress resolution the day after an English judge had seen fit to condone acts of violence such as the Amritsar horror—went to the root of the matter when he reminded the Commons that much that occurred in India was due to disappointment owing to the non-fulfilment of the promises of Home Rule made by the Government before they took office. It is not the disgusting hysterics of the Anglo-Indian journals like the "Times of India", which, we note, has overstepped the bounds of decency in its mad fury against Deshbandhu Das, or the obscurantism of Die-hards like Lord Winterton which will keep India and England together but the fulfilment by the Labour Government of the promises referred to by Mr. Meyler.

**O'Dwyer-Nair Case.**

A Parsi writes:—

"Sir,—I think, Sir, the whole of India will be very sorry to hear the judgment given by Mr. Justice McCardie in the O'Dwyer-Nair Libel case. From the very beginning the attitude of the Judge was surprising and at various instances it was found that the Judge was speaking as Counsel for Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Only yesterday I had a talk with some members of the Bar, and they told me that looking at the summing-up of the Judge, Sir Sankaran Nair had absolutely no chance, and certainly this has now come true. The reason of my writing this letter is this, Sir, that you should start a fund under the heading: "Nair Case Fund," and I send herewith my contribution of Rs. 5 (five) for the same. I am a Parsi, and certainly I am not a rich man, but I am disgusted at the judgment in the above case. Of course Sir Sankaran Nair is not a poor man, and certainly, he may not like this fund, but I think in spite of this it is the duty of each and all Indians to pay something at least to this fund, and show to the English people how we look at the judgment. If you do not think good to start a fund then please send this amount to any fund you like."

**Still They Come.**

An interpellation in the Legislative Assembly has elicited from the Finance Member the information that the total increase in civil expenditure in the Central and Provincial Governments combined since 1913-14 owing to increases in the emoluments and pensions of the All-India Civil Service is estimated at something over a crore of rupees per annum and that for Military Services the figure is about five crores of rupees. Still, the cry of both the Services is that they have been "badly treated" and that they are "starved." First, the Military Services had their prospects "brightened." This led to a clamour from the Civil Services for similar concessions. When they succeeded in this interesting game of "beggar-my-neighbour", the Military Services again raised a hue and cry, of course, with the tongue in the cheek. The game has thus been kept up and so far successfully too, bleeding white the Indian tax-payer. The extra crore per annum the Civil Services are getting has not satisfied them and they are now promised a further crore and a quarter. The Military Services, too, which are in receipt of extra five crores per annum, are not contented and want more. The Government of India, we have no doubt, have got cut-and-dried proposals to satisfy the clamour of these Services, which would involve only a trifle outlay of, say, five more crores. The present is not deemed an auspicious occasion to disclose these proposals, but as soon as the Civil Services are assured of their plums, the announcement of the need of brightening the prospects of the Military Services too will, no doubt, be duly made public. "Truth" (London), only a few weeks ago, authoritatively stated with reference to the "grievances" of the Indian Army officers regarding their "inadequate" pay, that "some increase of pay within the next few months is a possibility." A question recently asked in the House of Commons elicited the information that the subject was under the consideration of the Government of India and in the cable which we published on Saturday the Under-Secretary has given an indication of what is to come. So, India must be prepared in the near future to foot not only the bill of a crore and a quarter on account of her "civil" masters, wrongly called servants, but also the bill of probably some five more crores, on account of her military masters. There can be no question of political bargaining on the second account, such as there might be in the case of the first. The military bill must be paid, even if India has to commit *harakiri* immediately afterwards. Does not India exist for the Services?

**General Smuts' Achievement.**

The following indictment of the present South African Union Government, of which General Smuts is the head, was made by General Hertzog at a recent meeting at Parow addressed by him:—

"The next election will not be fought on political issues—but, by the employment of such agencies as abuse, misrepresentation, untruthfulness and dishonesty. The law of force and suppression was the only solution the present Government knew of. Three strikes had been suppressed in the most barbarous ways—and were suppressed with ruthlessness that well-nigh approached barbarism. The Government had never scrupled to employ bombs, cannon and mends against defenceless women and children when their supremacy was threatened. If a European Government had done these things they would not have lasted a day, and would have been branded as murderers and outcasts."

One wonders whether a "Nationalist" Government, with General Hertzog as Premier, would behave in any way better towards the non-European subjects of the Union, if installed in office.

**Superannuated Officers.**

A correspondent who signs himself as "Justice" draws attention to the objectionable practice obtaining in some of the Government departments, of giving extensions to superannuated officers who happen to be the favourites of their immediate superiors. The Government rules clearly forbid such extensions. It is something like a mystery to us why Government should at all make rules if they are not to be strictly observed. Apart from this, however, the very principle of granting extensions to superannuated officers is faulty. Especially in these days when retrenchment is the order of the day rightly enough, it is bad policy on the part of Government to extend the services of highly paid officers. Besides, the superannuated officer, by reason of the extension of his services, blocks the way, temporarily at least, to the promotion of his juniors and even curtails the number of fresh recruits in the department. Our correspondent cites the case of the Excise Department alone, but we may be sure that in some other departments too similar objectionable practice prevails. Some enterprising M.L.C., if he tries, may elicit interesting information in this connection by a searching interpellation.

## THE GLUTTONS.

BY L. G. K.

I

"—*And they are shepherds that can never understand, they all look their own way, every one for his gain from his own quarter.*".

Isaiah—56, V.II.

It is comfortable to begin discussion about our modern gluttons in India with quotation from the Holy Bible. They claim that they are the trustees of India, the saviours of the Indian masses, people who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order, when the machinations of the wily agitator are likely to produce anarchy and chaos. They are our shepherds, guiding their flocks through sun and rain, with disastrous result to their own health, and latterly to their prestige. Every action of theirs is misunderstood, their motives are suspected, they are regarded with feelings of acute hostility by that undesirable product of British rule, the Indian politician, from whose pernicious clutches the Indian masses must be freed. But as this Biblical quotation points out they are shepherds that can never understand and they have developed a nasty habit of "looking their own way" every one fighting for his own gain from every point of vantage.

**Adep's at the game.**

Now I must confess that this quotation begins in no very polite manner, and I have dropped the first part of it, as it might involve in my being accused of indulging in vulgar abuse, a privilege of the Anglo-Indian journalists in this country. I must note, however, that the quotation begins with a reference to "greedy dogs which can never have enough." But it is hardly necessary to put it that way. The early records of British rule in India are eloquent of the greedy ambition of the servants the John Company imported from England. Every time they made a row for better prospects, their desires were satisfied after the necessary campaign of correspondence and exchange of views between the men on the spot and the men in London. When India passed directly into the hands of the British Crown, the Service agitation led to the appointment of departmental committees, of which the modern form is Commissions, the novelty being the inclusion of pliant Indians of moderate views in recent deliberations on how to keep the services contended. The latter are adepts at the game. The Lee Commission is only the latest of their triumphs. So early as 1758 their appetite began to whet when they found that the agitation brought success. In a letter written on March 3, 1758, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of Bengal, I notice the following illuminating passage. "But as we are sensible that your junior servants, of the rank of Writers at Bengal are not upon the whole on so good a footing as elsewhere, we do hereby direct that the future appointment to a Writer for salary, diet money, and all allowances whatever be four hundred current rupees per annum, which mark of our favour and attention properly attended to, must prevent their reflections on what we shall further order in regard to them as having any other object or foundation than their particular interest and happiness." It is curious to notice that this mark of favour and attention did not prevent any future reflections by the servants of the East India Company as to making their position still better. The Court knew they were an unruly lot, and had in the same letter given a dose of unpalatable scolding, while recommending an increase of salary a few paragraphs later in the same communication.

The Court of Directors remark: "You our Governor and Council must set the example of order, method and application. The Junior servants shall be taught obedience and kept strictly to their duty, the negligent admonished, and where admonition fails suspend them the service until our pleasure is known." The Writers in the East India Company must have laughed consumedly at this grandmotherly scolding. While they were being taught obedience, they agitated still further and succeeded. They are adepts at the game and their latest triumph is the report of the Lee Commission.

**Who is their master?**

To my mind the most distressing feature of the report is not the increase in the salary of the All-India Services imposing an additional burden upon the Indian ryot of a crore and a quarter every year, because the people of this country had already begun to get hopeless about averting this impending political calamity. The distressing feature is not the increase in salaries, but the continued irresponsibility of the British bureaucracy in India. To whom do they owe allegiance? Who is going to say, as the Court of Directors said so many years ago, that "they shall be taught obedience and kept strictly to their duty." The Lee Commission report allows them to look up to the Secretary of State as their master, and not the Government of India. We all know what the control of the Secretary of State is. It is under the circumstances a nominal and a weak control. The success of the Services has been in their persuading the Lee Commission that excepting a very small portion of them who will be relegated to do duties under the Ministerial half of the Dyarchy, they will be not under the control of the Government of India but of the Secretary of State. The spirit of the administration remains as irresponsible as ever before.

**The deepening of Dyarchy**

We had until now Government by Dyarchy. The disastrous results of such Government have been implicitly acknowledged by even a section of non-official European opinion in this country when off its guard. When the Lee Commission's recommendations with regard to the Services are carried out, as they no doubt will

(Continued on page 10.)

# FRENCH DEADLOCK

## CRISIS POSTPONED.

### M. MARSAL AGREES TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says: M. Francois Marsal has agreed to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

### WHEN WILL MILLERAND RESIGN?

LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—M. Francois Marshal, the Finance Minister of M. Poincare's Government and friend of M. Millerand has consented to form a Cabinet.

M. Francois Marshal will introduce the new Cabinet on June 10th when he will read the presidential message to Parliament stating M. Millerand's case. After that a vote of confidence will be submitted, and if rejected, as is considered probable, M. Millerand will resign. The President will therefore vindicate his standpoint of only leaving his post on a clear vote of Parliament and not at the behest of one section.—Reuter.

# RAILWAY STRIKE POSITION.

## 7000 MEN DOWN TOOLS.

LONDON, June 7.

The railway strike position is officially described as slightly better. The Central London Railway has reopened but the Hampstead line is closed. It is estimated that about 7,000 men are now striking. It is officially stated that the executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union won't authorise the strike of its shopmen who are the members of the London electric railways because of the national claim by the Union for wage advance for all railway shopmen which is being negotiated. Thus the strike remains official except as regards the Electrical Trades Union. The Executive of the Locomotive Engineers Union following the railway managers' refusal of their demands has decided to ask for an immediate meeting with managers before making a drastic action. It is officially stated that there will be no stoppage of main lines during the whitsuntide.—Reuter.

### SITUATION BECOMING WORSE.

LONDON, June 7.

There are many indications that the Railway strike is worse to-day. The Electrical Trade Union's official decision to join in the strike is likely to be followed by three other Craftsmen's Unions concerned having shopmen on Tubes, namely, Vehicle-builders, Blacksmiths and Engineering, These unions, after meeting last night, announced that they merely awaited their respective national executives' confirmation.

Demands in those cases are an increase of 12 shillings per week, week's holiday with pay and settlement of various shop questions. The participation of the Unions will mean a total cessation of the modified services.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 7.

The strike situation last night was that 68 underground stations were closed, including whole sections of the district from Earlscourt to Richmond, Wimbledin and also the Highgate section of the Hampstead Tube which serve large populations. The other lines open had only eight minute services, the great generating station at Chelsea supplying energy for them. But the power house serving Central London closed down. On the contrary the unofficial strike committee has been rebuffed by Neasden power house which supplies the Metropolitan Railway where the men declared for non-intervention. The effect of this is that traffic to Wembley is not interrupted. The strike is certain to seriously mitigate the success of Whitsuntide holidays.—Reuter.

# SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

## AWARD OF INDUSTRIAL COURT.

LONDON, June 7.

The award of the Industrial Court in the ship-building dispute grants a general increase of 7 shillings per week over the prevailing rates payable in two instalments on June 14th and September 20th with an additional six pence daily. The men are engaged in repair work at Southampton.—Reuter.

### ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

LONDON, June 8.

Beirut.—A message from Bagdad says the Constituent Assembly of Iraq has refused to ratify the Anglo-Iraq treaty.—Reuter.

### CAPTURE OF KHORAMABAD

LONDON, June 8.

Teheran.—The Lurs lately reported as having recaptured Khoramabad and being besieged by the local garrison are now stated to have been beaten by reinforcements sent by the Lurs from strongholds.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water

18521

# JAPANESE-AMERICAN TENSION.

## BALL-ROOM AND CINEMAS RAIDED.

### HIGH FEELING IN JAPAN.

LONDON, June 8.

Tokio.—A band of people actuated by anti-American feeling invaded the ball room of a leading hotel where Americans were dancing, insulted them broke up the function and distributed hand bills demanding the exclusion of all Americans from Japan. Afterwards bands forced the closing down of the cinemas where American films were showing. There was no actual violence. The police did not interfere. The Japanese newspapers apparently learnt of the raid in advance for photographers present took pictures.—Reuter.

### JAPANESE POLITICS.

CABINET RESIGNS,

LONDON, June 8.

Tokio.—The Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

### MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF DEAD.

LONDON, June 8.

Warsaw.—Major-General Sir George Scott-Moncrieff died at the frontier station of Deutschen while visiting Poland in company with Rev. Gill, Secretary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among Jews.—Reuter.

Major-General Sir George Kenneth Scott-Moncrieff was born in 1855. He commanded the R. E. China Expeditionary Force 1900-1 (was mentioned in despatches and got a medal and clasp). He served Afghanistan, 1878-80 and also served the Waziristan Expedition 1901. He was Chief Engineer at Aldershot, 1909-11, and was Director of Fortifications and Works, War Office 1911-18. He retired in 1918.

### ITALIAN KING IN SPAIN.

LONDON, June 8.

Madrid.—The Italian King, Queen and the Crown Prince have arrived here. There was a great reception.—Reuter.

### MR. DAS AT TARAKESHWAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

In pursuance of resolution regarding Tarakeshwar passed at Serajganj Provincial Conference Mr. Das visited Tarakeshwar to-day and made enquiries about Swami Sachidanand and advised Satyagrahis to be non-violent. Pretap Chunder Guha Roy, Swarajist took charge of the Satyagraha movement. Situation at Tarakeshwar is quiet. Eight arrests were made to-day. Of the arrested Satyagraha volunteers 8 were released on giving an undertaking not to join that movement and seven were sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment each.

### ARRESTS AT TARAKESWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESWAR, June 7.

The situation is quiet. Eight volunteers have been arrested to-day.

### DEESA DEFALCATION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

In the Deesa defalcation case judgment was delivered in the case of Jamadar Ahmed who was convicted under Section 477 Indian Penal Code and was sentenced by the special Magistrate of Deesa to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000. An appeal was made to the Political Agent who confirmed the sentence. In the revision application Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, set aside the conviction and acquitted the accused. Mr Ogoraman, Barrister appeared for the Crown and Mr. Aziz, Barrister, represented the accused.

### CABLE ITEMS.

Foochow.—Mr. Mackay and three Chinese mentioned in the telegram of May 22nd have been released.—Reuter.

S. M. Hadi will represent Cambridge in singles and doubles in the Oxford-Cambridge Tennis Match at Oxford on the 9th and 10th of June.—Reuter.

Prague.—In the Davis Cup tournament Czecho-Slocakia and Switzerland by 4 points to 1.—Reuter.

The P. & O Mail steamer "Maloja" left Tilbury to-day for Sydney. It is the first ship equipped with lifeboats fitted with wireless directional receiver which would enable lifeboats to steer towards a rescuing vessel or shore. The invention has been evolved as a result of the Trevessa disaster.—Reuter.

Among the measures to wipe off the total deficiency of eleven and a quarter million sterling, Dunlop's Directors in a scheme submitted to the shareholders suggest the writing down ordinary pound shares to 15 shillings. The arrears of preference dividends will be satisfied by an allocation of ordinary shares, and a nominal capital will be restored by the creation of 32 million new ordinary shares of 6s. and 8d. each.—Reuter.

# FIRST FOREIGN RULE.

## BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

## MEANING OF IMPERIALISM.

## LALAJI ON PRESENT SITUATION.

Lala Lajpat Rai addressed a crowded public meeting in the Indian Studen's Union Hall, London, on Saturday the 17th May 1924, at 8-15 p.m. Several European ladies and gentlemen were also present. The hall was so much packed that several had to sit on the ground. When Lalaji entered the hall, the audience greeted him with loud and prolonged cheers. He was garlanded—cost of one of the flower garlands being thirty shillings. The following address was then read and a purse of £80.0 was presented to Lalaji in a very beautiful ivory laden casket from the Indian Students in the United Kingdom

To Lala Lajpat Rai,

Respected Sir,—It is a profound pleasure to us, The Indian Students of the United Kingdom, to meet you here tonight, to show our deep appreciation, admiration and gratitude for the services rendered by you in the social, educational and political uplift of India. We esteem it a great privilege to welcome in you one of the noblest sons of India, one who has consecrated a life's work to the regeneration of the masses, one to whom service to the Motherland has been a religion. We are proud, Sir, of your unswering devotion and fearless loyalty to truth; of your undaunted spiri and inspiring selflessness; of the enormous sacrifices you have magnanimously made for the cause dear to our hearts. We are gratified to recollect particularly the brilliant services you have rendered to the Motherland during long periods of exile abroad, and it was your many-sided activities in America that awakened foreign interest in Indian problems. Believing as we do that the work of educational and social reconstruction in India is of paramount importance, we experience a lively pleasure in recording our keen sense of appreciation of your eminent contribution both as an educationist and as a social reformer.

We are conscious, Sir, that a great deal yet remains to be done before a ray of sunshine can be brought into the unhappy lives of our fellow countrymeen. It is a great and noble ideal, to which we, as young Indians, are whole-heartedly pledged. We hope to pursue it after your own high example.

We grieve to learn that your presence in this country is necessitated by ill health. We all join in the fervent prayer that your sojourn here may speedily restore you to renewed health, and enable you to return to the work that awaits you.

We request you to take back a message of deep sympathy to our fellow countrymen. We are anxiously watching the progress of events in our homeland, and we hope that you will soon see the success of your efforts.

We have made, Sir, a small collection among ourselves, which we beg you to accept as a token of our gratitude and affection for you, and of our desire to be of some service.

Wishing you a speedy recovery, and a happy return home, we beg to subscribe ourselves.—Your humble, devoted followers.

The Indian Students in the United Kingdom.

### REPORT OF THE ADDRESS.

Lalaji made the following reply to the address: The sentiments of affection and esteem contained in your address have touched the deepest chords of my heart and the purse you have given has overwhelmed me with feelings of gratitude. I cannot tell you how I wish I had fully deserved all what you have said of me. I say so not out of modesty but from the fullest conviction that though I have always tried to do my duty towards my country, I have not succeeded in coming up to my own ideals of patriotism and in doing all I wished to do. Yet it is a great satisfaction to know and feel, that one's countrymen more than appreciate what he has done. It is a great encouragement for the future and would be a right kind of incitement to do better and be deserving of what you think and say of me now.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Now a word or two by way of personal explanation. I wish I could address you in Hindustani—the only language which i call my own and in which alone I can freely and adequately express my feelings and ideas. That, however, is impossible, at least here in London. So I must do the next best I can, and speak to you in a tongue, which we have for the present I hope only temporarily, adopted as the vehicle for our exchanges of thoughts and views

Another word of explanation as to the exact reason of my visit to England and the capacity in which I will speak to you on the Political situation in India. You know I was very ill when I was released from prison in August last. In fact it was on account of my serious illness that I was released some 4½ months before my time My first concern was my health. To regain my health I went to the hills where i considerably improved, but did not fully recover. On my return to Lahore I found that I was not sufficiently strong to bear the strain of public activities, which in spite of my bad health pressed on me. So I ran away to Karachi, but even there I found to my great chagrin, that complete rest anywhere in India was out of the question, and that the only alternative left open to me was to take a voyage to Europe. So it was sometime in December, that I sent in my application for Passport. In February, when I visited Mahatma Gandhi, he expressed his agreement in and approval of my plan. In the meantime came the change of Government in this country, and the developments of events in the Legislative Assembly and at Nagpur and Calcutta Councils. My Swarajists friends and others thought, it would be useful if I could visit England, before I went anywhere also for rest and cure. On the eve of my departure, I had conferences and consultations with Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Mr. Patel, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Jayakar and a few others. Mahatma Gandhi did not particularly want me to do any political work here, but the others charged me with the duty of communicating their views to all such as asked for them. That mission I have fulfilled. Yet I must make it clear, that I am not on deputation nor has any organization delegated me to do any political work here. The Congress Party is not in love with the policy of sending political missions, deputations and delegations to England. Mahatma Gandhi is absolutely indifferent as to what people here or elsewhere in the world think or say of his propaganda, his policy and his work. All what he cares for, and listens to, is the voice of his conscience. He has no faith in foreign propaganda. The leaders of the Swaraj Party do not go to that length. They are agreed that what really matters is firstly work in India secondly what is right and proper in theory as well as practice in the interests of the freedom of their country, regardless of what the approval or disapproval of the Anglo-Indian Government in India and the British Government in Great Britain. Yet they do not want that they and their aims should be misunderstood or misrepresented. I may at once say that I share the latter view. My position in India is little anomalous. I am not a regular member of the Swaraj Party, nor have I broken away from the "No-Changers." But it will be true to say, that I am nearer to the Swarajists than the No-Changers. I do not fully agree with either, but I am prepared to work with both. Consequently it must be clearly understood, that although I belong to the Congress Party and in most matters my views are their views yet I alone am responsible for what I say, and I do not speak in any representative capacity, except what is attached to my position in that party.

### POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA.

This leads me to the subject of political parties in India. You know that there are several. There is nothing unnatural or extraordinary in it. No nation on the face of the earth, no political party and no cabinet is *always* unanimous. Differences of view points are only natural, nay even necessary. They arise from different standards of education, intelligence, experience, morality and political expediency, and also from differences in temperaments. It may be impossible to avoid all references to party views, in the course of my address, but I will try my very best not to say anything which might look a pointed criticism of any other party or a reflection on their motives. Here in this country we do not recognise party lines, though we may not necessarily adopt the same language or the same argument in expressing our views. All of us are happily agreed on the minimum. All of us want and demand an important share in the framing of the future Constitution of India. The Swarajists prefer a Round Table Conference and the Independents have voted with them in that demand. The Liberals aned the National Home Rulers will be contented to have a Royal Commission. Personally I do not care whether it is a Round Table Conference or a Royal Commission, or any other kind of Committee which will frame the required Constitution. All I urge is that no Englishman and nobody of Englishmen can make a Constitution which will satisfy us, for the simple reason that no foreigner or a body of foreigners knows or can know what we need and how we would like to adjust the needs and the requirements of the various sections, classes and interests of the Indian people. The Britisher constantly harps on the Hindu-Mahomedan differences, on the clash of interests between caste men and out castes; he is just now very much concerned about the fate of untouchables and the depressed classes under a Swarajya Government. Coming from Imperialists the cry is obviously a dishonest cry. It is not as disinterested and pure as it seems to be on the surface. What have the British Government done for the depressed classes and the untouchables for the latt 170 years, they have been ruling there? The explanation that they could not do anything for them because of their pledge of religious neutrality is obviously untenable, because even essentially with that pledge the Government could do a lot to improve their educational and economic conditions. With their economic conditions improved the untouchables would have by this time lost their untouchability. That,

(Continued on next page.)

# O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

## COSTS ESTIMATED AT £20,000.

### SUGGESTION OF A PURSE TO SIR SANKARAN.

LONDON, June 7.

As a consequence of Mr. Justice McCardie's judgment Sir S. Nair will have to pay in addition to £500 sterling damages costs estimated at about £20,000.—Reuter.

### A PURSE FOR SIR S. NAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 7.

The "Tribune" in the course of a leadercttc suggests that in view of the unfavourable decision in the O'Dwyer Nair case a movement should be set on foot immediately to present a purse to Sir Sankaran Nair to meet the costs of this case and it requests Mr. Gandhi to head such a movement. The fact that Sir Sankaran Nair has antagonised a large body of his countrymen by his attack upon the Mahatma makes it all the more necessary as well as desirable that he should take a lead in this matter.

# GENERAL DYER.

## TOO ILL TO BE TOLD OF "VINDICATION."

LONDON, June 7.

The newspaper "People" says that General Dyer is dying and is too ill to be told of his vindication by Mr. Justice McCardie. General Dyer is lying in a country villa outside Bristol.—Reuter.

### INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Commenting on the O'Dwyer-Nair case the "Statesman" says, the evidence appears to have been conclusive as to the propriety of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's conduct under conditions more trying than most of us can realise. It is much to be regretted, however, that if he is reported correctly, the trying Judge betrayed so marked a bias in favour of the plaintiff, and the fact has deperived the verdict of whatever weight it might otherwise have carried—at any rate in this country.

The "Englishman" says, lovers of justice, no matter what their country, as well as his fellow countrymen will rejoice that Sir Michael has triumphantly cleared his name.

The "Patrika" says, everyone following in the reports of the trial the frequent remarks and observations of the learned Judge and carefully considering the issues involved in the trial was quite prepared for the result.

Commenting on the O'Dwyer-Nair Case the "forward" scathingly condemns British justice and says, nowhere have we found a judge acting as counsel for prosecution without the least pretension to ordinary decencies which lend dignity to the Bench.

### DISSERVICE TO EMPIRE.

LAHORE, June 7.

The verdict in the O'Dwyer-Nair Suit created quite a sensation here. The Indian Press, both English and vernacular, have made unfavourable comments on the judgment.

The "Tribune" in the course of a leading article writes, no one in India, no one at any rate who followed the latest proceedings in the case, can say that the result was unexpected. It was in fact the very result which the public had been anticipating ever since the Judge had opened his lips in the case. The summing up was entirely worthy of all that the Judge had done before. It was not only a complete whitewashing of Sir Michael O'Dwyer but an equally complete whitewashing of General Dyer who was not before the Court and who had not even been produced as a witness and subjected to a cross-examination. By his Judgment in this case the Judge has unconsciously done a graver disservice to his country and the Empire than any judge of whom we are aware.

MADRAS, June 7.

Commenting on the O'Dwyer-Nair Case the "Madras Mail" says, "Fair-minded men will ask how any other verdict was possible in a case where the defence was notoriously weak and where the offence had virtually been admitted by the defendant in as much as he had expugned words complained against from the later editions of his book."

"Swarajya" says, once more the lesson has been driven home into the Indian heart that for him there is no justice in the British Empire. Policy and expediency are the watchwords of the Imperial race not Justice and equity.

The "New India" says that the verdict of the Jury was unjust and perverse and means that as previous cases have proved no Indian or pro-Indian can secure impartial justice in a British Court from a British Jury in a political case.

The "Hindu" says, the case has only served to demonstrate once again that when there is the slightest touch of politics involved for an Indian justice cannot be expected in an English court and from an English Jury.

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

The "Pioneer" commenting upon the O'Dwyer-Nair Case writes:—The result of the trial may be regarded ans a complete vindication of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his administration. The paper regrets that Mr. Justice McCardie appeared to have displayed marked bias in favour of the plaintiff as it has done a great deal to rob the verdict of any influence upon Indian opinion.

# "A MISTRANSLATION."

## GOPINATH SAHA RESOLUTION.

### A REVISED RENDERING.

MR. DAS' STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Mr. C. R. Das in course of a statement regarding the resolution of the Bengal Provincial Conference on Gopinath Saha, the murderer of Mr. Earnest Day, shows surprise at the views expressed by newspapers on the resolution. He says, the resolution in question was framed in Bengali and an English translation upon which newspaper criticism was based was a wrong rendering of the original resolution. He would translate the resolution in question as follows: "This Conference, while denouncing (or dissociating itself from) violence (every kind of *himsa*) and adhering to the principle of Non-violence, appreciates Gopinath Saha's ideal of self-sacrifice, misguided though that is, in respect of the best interests of the country and expresses its respect for his self-sacrifice."

Mr. Das writes:—

"I fail to understand how this resolution can be taken as supporting "Murder in any shape or form. The opinion which Mahatma Gandhi has permitted himself to express, namely that, he was horrified to read the resolution is apparently due to the mistranslation. I find from the "Statesman" of the 6th June that Mahatma Gandhi, when he was asked as to whether he would call a murderer like Gopinath Saha a patriot, replied, 'He would call them patriots but not without an indispensable adjective, namely, "misleading." Their selfishness, defiance of death and love of country must be held to be unquestioned, but on that very account, while he would call them "misleading patriots" he would condemn their actions and he would be a party to no resolution prasing their motives.'

"The Resolution in question does not offend according to the test laid down for the above quotation. Is it at all difficult to understand that one may abhor an action, and yet admire a young man who threw down his life for what he mistakenly considered to be his duty? The resolution says that he was mistaken. The resolution condemns the violence of his action. The resolution praises his self-sacrifice.

"It would be the rankest hypocrisy on my part or on anybody's part to say that he feels no admiration for a young man who can sacrifice his life in the pursuit of what he regards as necessary to serve his country. It is absolutely untrue that this is the Swarajist view as opposed to the views of other parties. I know that many Nor-changers were in favour of this resolution and I know that some Swarajists were against it. The overwhelming majority in the Conference was in support of this resolution. It is undoubtedly the view of Bengal, and I am not ashamed of it.

"I have expressed this view over and over again that I believe in Non-violence as a principle, but I cannot help admiring anybody who is prepared to sacrifice his life to serve his country. I feel that, under such circumstances, it is my duty to say that it is wrong that violence should be committed and that every kind of murder is bad, but that at the same time, the sacrifice of such a man is worthy of praise. The resolution in question expresses no more than this."

### BENGAL MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAJGUNJ, June 6.

The Bengal Moslem Conference has decided to form an All-Bengal Moslem Association to bring about the uniformity of action among the Moslems of Bengal. The Conference urged the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act for safeguarding the interests of the tenants, extension of communal representation and a larger employment of Moslems in Government and other services. The Conference further urged that Moslems of Mesopotamia should be allowed to return to Turkey.

### NO ABOLITION OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA June 6

The Council of State decided to consider on Monday the Steel Protection Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary replying to Mr. Raza Ali stated that no correspondence had passed between the Secretary of State and Government of India contemplating the abolition of communal representation. Government of India had no reason to suppose any such proposal was contemplated. Mr. Crerar alluded to Lord Olivier's statement in the House of Lords on 3rd instant that His Majesty's Government had not hitherto for a moment taken into consideration the modification of the question of communal representation. Government of India had intention of raising the question. This statement ought completely to allay apprehension created among communities concerned by the publication of Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurthi.

### SAHARANPUR RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 8

In Saharanpur Muharram Riots Case, Mr. P.K. Ray, Additional Sessions Judge, has convicted six out of the nineteen accused and sentenced each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

## VAIKOM CAMPAIGN.

### CLOSE OF AKALI KITCHEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 7.

The campaign at Vaikom continues. The Akali Jatha under the leadership of Sardar Lal Singh and Baba Kirpal Sing Mahant are leaving Vaikom to-day. They started their *langar* on the 5th May and have fed during their stay 30,000 persons. They had an intention of continuing the kitchen at least till the termination of the Satyagraha Campaign but in view of Mahatma Gandhi's desire that the Satyagrahis should be self-reliant they were asked to return. They have received no externment order whatever from the State. The news of their departure has produced a keen feeling of sorrow in the minds of the public and the visitors are coming from far and near to see the Akalis before they leave.

### UNTOUCHABILITY DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 7.

Public meetings were held all over the State on the Untouchability Day to express sympathy with the Vaikom campaign and to request the Government to remove prohibition against untouchables.

The Akalis are leaving Vaikom to-morrow. They will visit Trivandrum, Cape Comorin, Rameshwar and other places *en route* to Madras.

Mr. Shinde and Sadhu Shivprasad, Brahmo Samajists, were refused entrance into the prohibited area.

## SWAMI SHRADDHANAND ON VAIKOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 7.

Swami Shradhanand who returned here last night after an extensive tour on Madras Bombay and Bengal Presidencies interviewed with regard to the Vaikom Satyagraha was of opinion that the campaign would have been over had it not been for the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi. Fasting would have had the desired effect but Mr. Gandhi ordered that it should be given up. If the Vaikom Satyagraha collapsed the Congress would lose its prestige and no workers would be available in Kerala for some time to come.

Victory for Satyagrahists did not, however, mean much for the cause of Untouchability which required much propaganda to educate public opinion. The questions of Untouchability and conversions to other religions were more economic than social. The Swami intends to hold an all India Conference of Untouchables.

## ALLEGED POLICE MALTREATMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 6.

The campaign at Vaikom is progressing splendidly as a result of Mr. Rajagopalachari's appeal. Public meetings were held all over Travancore on Wednesday, at which resolutions were passed urging the Durbar to declare all public roads and thoroughfares open to all subjects irrespective of caste or creed.

The Akalis are leaving Vaikom to-morrow for Madras visiting Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Cape Comorin, Tinnevelly, Trivandrum, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore *en route*.

Mr. S. Ramanathan has been appointed captain of the volunteers and since his taking over the charge the morale of the force has considerably improved. Four batches of volunteers are now offering Satyagraha daily, each being on duty three hours.

Satyagrahi volunteers alleged that they have been assaulted, abused and beaten at the northern road by the police guards. The police were asked by the Municipal authorities to remove bamboos put up across the openings of the roads as these were found inconvenient for passersby. The practice for police guards since the removal of the bamboos has been to stand in a line across the openings and prevent the Satyagrahis from passing along. The guards at the northern gate were instructed by the head constable on duty to withdraw from their posts and rest themselves in a shed close by. After withdrawing these men he drew a line across the opening and asked the Satyagrahis not to advance further. The volunteers paid no heed and advanced after giving the police due notice of their intention. The policemen challenged the volunteers to advance which they did. No sooner did they advance than the policemen rushed towards them and assaulted and pushed them back. Gandhidas Muthuswamy, a veteran volunteer was roughly handled by being raised by neck and thrown down and fisted.

## KUMBAKONAM POLICE STRIKERS SUSPENDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 5.

Regarding the strike of police men at Kumbakonam, a message to the "Hindu" says that the District Superintendent suspended about thirty-two constables who did not turn up to the police station and awarded black marks to eight of the strikers. He wired for reserved police and they are doing duty from this morning. The suspended constables handed over their kits to-day in the presence of the Deputy Superintendent.

## PODANUR SCAVENGERS ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, June 5.

Scavengers at Podanur Junction have gone on strike in sympathy with the firemen. Representatives of the strikers have gone to Negapatam and Salem to consider further course of action.

## FIRST FOREIGN RULE.

(Continued from previous page.)

however, does not exonerate us from our responsibility. It is to our standing shame, that we should have so far neglected these classes and should have failed to remove their untouchability unless compelled to do so by the reproaches and taunts of our enemies. Yet the Government and the Anglo-Indians both should know, if they do not already know, how the best among us feel on the subject and what we are doing to put matters right. Anyway the explanation given as to why the British Government was unable to raise the untouchables, so far, is by itself strong evidence of the truth that it is only we who can handle and effectually solve these difficult socio-religious and socio-political problems. The task is almost hopeless as long as the foreigner continues to meddle. When we are so often reminded, that India is not Britain, nor France nor Germany; that democratic institutions of the European type have never existed in India and are foreign to the genius of the Indian people; that the Indian people can never and will never be sufficiently Europeanised to successfully work their institutions. If the premises are correct and some of them undoubtedly are, then there is all the greater reason why the Brishers should not try to impose a constitution on us from without. We know better than any foreigner can know, what we have been in the past, what we are now, and what we wish to be in the future. In all fairness we should be allowed to work out our own destiny. They make a grievance of it when we say that we do not want to be Europeanised; yet they decry us when we desire to have European institutions. In this connection I would like to be as clear and explicit as I can because it seems that great many of my own educated countrymen seem to be a little confused over it. We cannot be too clear in our mind about our destiny. It must be remembered that it is neither possible nor desirable for us to be English or French or German or American or even Japanese. We are not writing on a clean slate. Leaving aside for the moment all boasting, we have been the makers of a civilization of which we have no reason to be ashamed. Disregarding all what Pollons and Penningtons might say, India existed before England, France, Germany, United States and Japan were born—nay, we existed as a civilized nation long before Greece and Rome even came into existence. During all these thousands of years we have changed with the times, but the fundamentals of our national life and the genius of our civilization remains the same. We have absorbed the good and some of the bad points of other civilizations but the chief characteristics of our own we have not given up. Politically we were conquered several times but culturally and intellectually never.

### BRITISH RULE THE ONLY FOREIGN RULE.

The British rule virtually is the first foreign rule in India. The Scythians the Saks, the Huns, the Muslims who came to India and ruled over it, never ruled it from without. They settled in India and became the sons of the soil. Every penny raised by them from Indians was spent in the country. They had no Whitehall, no Downing Street, no St. Stephen to rule from. They had no Lancashire to protect. The British Rule is the first rule of that kind and the British attempt if the first attempt to de-Indianise us. We bear no ill-feeling to Europe or European Civilization. The latter is the product of the genius of the former. Their climate, their environments, their history, their traditions and their ideals have produced it. The progress they have made in Science and in knowledge is wonderful and awe-inspiring. Their intellectual output and their social points of view are remarkable. We can certainly learn many things from them and we do intend to learn them. Yet after all is said and done, we cannot be and do not wish to be Europe. We must remain Indian and Asiatic. We hate none, we dislike none, we quarrel with none, we stand for international good will, we are prepared to co-operate with all for the good of humanity, but we will suffer no imposition from without. Our soul must be our own. We must be free to work out our own destiny. Personally I will rather prefer we were wiped off the face of the earth than live and flourish as anything but Indians. The only thing that stands between our future destiny and ourselves is British Rule. Now we admit that British rule in India is not an unmixed evil beyond the fact that every foreign rule is an evil by itself. It has all the vices and weaknesses of a foreign rule. It has some good points of the British rule.

### MY POLITICAL EXPERIENCES.

I, for one, do not admit that there is any such thing as benevolence or philantaropy or disinterestedness in any foreign rule. No rule imposed from without can be such. The idea is itself unnatural. All these who rule other nations, or keep slaves, do so for the sake of profit. They are nothing but profiteers. If they refuse to abandon their hold over other nation, it is because they do not want to lose their profits. Imperialism is an ism of masters and servants, exploiters and exploited, rulers and subjects. As long as the British rule is from Whitehall and St. Stephen they are our masters and not fellow-subjects: out of courtesy or with a desire to take away the sting from the fact of our subjection,, they may call us fellow subjecets, but in reality we are what we are. Let none of us be deceived by this. We are not parcners in the Empire and I for one do not wish to be a partner in any Empire. All I desire is to be left alone to mould our own destiny on such understanding as to our future relations as may be possible to arrive at with the best of good wills on both sides.

I may add that I have had good experience of three Imperial systems, viz., the British, the American and the Japanese In their essence they are all the same. Nothing, but profiteering concerns on a big scale. I do not say so in any bitterness, but simply as a fact. Empires and Imperialists cannot afford to be benevolent, philanthropic and disinterested. As long as we banned on the British sense of justice and fairplay, the benevolence of British Statesmanship and so on, we were on a wrong track. Let me not be misunderstood. *The British do honestly try to be just and fair and benevolent as far as their business interests allow them to be*, but the moment you tread on their toes and talk of overthrowing their rule and thereby possibly deprive them of their business, they forget all their principles of justice and fairplay; their one dominating idea is to maintan their supremacy at any cost. All recriminations and complaints, waitings and denunciations are futile and meaningless. As long as we were on that path, we were no where. Having recognised the futility and the inadequacy of that method of agitation we have chalked out a comparatively new path. We do not now talk of our grievances, our disqualifications and our disabilities; we talk of our rights and duties. We ask for no reforms, we simply tell our people that you must purify, discipline and strengthen yourselves, so as eventually to make it impossible for anyone to continue to impose his rule on you.

### PACIFIC NON-VIOLENCE.

Our methods are purely pacific. We honestly and sincerely believe that by violence and force we cannot succeed. We recognise the might, the power and the resources of the British Government. Using force against force we have not the ghost of a chance. But even if we had a chance we would have it at a cost which we shudder to think. Not that we are afraid of losing a few thousands or even a few millions of our people. We are too many to attach much value to that fear. But because we fear that the resulting demoralisation de-spiritualisation would be so terrible that success at that cost would lose all meaning for us. To some of my countrymen who have borrowed their ideals from France or Russia all this talk will be disgusting. They will describe it to the softness of my brain or to senility. But be it as it may be, I have for myself decided that I cannot work for a resolution by force or violence. Non-violence under any circumstances, is not my religion. But non-violence for political purposes is the settled policy for me.

Now having admitted that there is a *de facto* British Government in India, which we cannot overthrow by force, the only other course open to us is either to appeal to the good will of the British people or to put our own people under such discipline as would make our demand irresistible. In the eyes of some people, the two courses are not inconsistent. It all depends on the emphasis you lay on the former or the latter. I will miss no chance of appealing to the good will of those Britishers who stand for international good will, but I would emphasise and depend only on the latter.

At this stage I may with your permission refer to an interview which our distinguished countryman, the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sastri is alleged to have given to a representative of Reuter and which was published in this morning's "Daily Telegraph." He is reported to have said:—

"In general we plead for the complete autonomy of the provinces of India and the handing over of the Civil Departments of the Central Government to Ministers responsible to the Legislature. By civil departments I mean all the departments except those in charge of the defence of the country and the political and foreign departments. On this general demand there is no difference of opinion among Indian politicians. With regard to the precise method, of course, there is a difference between those who already have lost their faith and those who still have faith in the statesmanship of Great Britain. The former think that Great Britain will not listen unless there is serious trouble of political character. We still hope that the necessary adjustments will be made before matters get out of hand. The situation is not yet dangerous, but is likely to become so, unless some decisive step is taken to conciliate a reasonable portion of India's population.'

Now if I was asked to state our demand, I will put it this way:—

"We want full Swaraj or full Dominion Status now, subject to such reservations as may be agreed upon between us for a number of years."

Now there is a fundamental difference between my position and his. The Government wants to consider what other departments can be transferred to Indian Control, "consistently with the structure, policy and purposes of the Act." The Congress Party and the Swarajists say "we do not care for the "structure, policy and purposes" of your Act. We never accepted it. We are not bound by it. What we are after is full Swaraj, subject to such reservations, if any, as may be agreed upon between you and us" The reservations made by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri may possibly be agreed upon by all parties subject to an understanding as to the speedy Indianisation of the Army. The question of the Indianisation of the Army is the crux of the whole matter. The Army absorbs more than half of the revenues. Our unfitness for defence is the strongest weapon in the armoury of the other side against the grant of Swaraj to us. Not only the Swarajists but even non-Swarajists like Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Rangachariar, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and His Highness Sir Agha Khan also feel very strongly on this subject. Any Swaraj without the Indianisation of the Army is meaningless, worthless. Army is the key to our finances. Yet personally even I would be prepared to come to an understanding with the Government on the question of the Army, provided a scheme for the speedy Indianisation of the Army is a part of that understanding.

As to the difference in method also I may be permitted to say (1) that there are very few people in India about whom it can be said with any degree of certainty that they "still have faith in the statesmanship of Britain." I thought Kenya was the last straw on the camel's back. We of the Congress have no such faith left and the Congress represents 90 per cent. of the vocal politically minded people of India. The other day the Prime Minister exhorted us to have faith in the justice of the British people and also in the Labour Party. As to the former we neither blame nor praise the British people. As a matter of fact British people do not govern India. For India they do not exist. They have neither time nor inclination to trouble themselves about India. They know nothing of India and about India. India is governed by a handful of men belonging to all parties and in most of them we have no faith.

### FAITH IN LABOUR PARTY.

As to the Labour Party I for one believe, that the great bulk of the Socialists stand for international good-will and as such in their heart of hearts are favourable to India's aspirations for self-government. I also feel that at present the political exigencies of the situation in Great Britain prevent them from taking any bold step in that direction. I also believe that both the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State are quite sincerely desirous of satisfying India. The Prime Minister's courageous stand against war during the war makes me have faith in his character, but I know that political and party exigencies may non-plus the strongest and the sincerest of men. I am not therefore in favour of placing any great faith in any one. I think our duty is plain before us. We should go on with our work in India, regardless of what the English statesmen think of us and our methods. The only test is "are we on the right path and is that path the best we can follow"? We shall do nothing with the intention and motive of bringing any trouble to any one, but the idea that by the performance of our duty something might happen which may be trouble to someone, should not deter us from treading the path of our duty. The Labour Party in Great Britain has its own duty and work to do. They know how best to do it. As friends of the Labour Party it is duty to lay the facts before them. We will not even blame them if they find themselves unable to do anything. In the same way we have our duty to perform. We shall go on with our work as if nothing has happened to justify our stopping or suspending it unless we see some tangible evidence of a real change of heart.

### NON-CO-OPERATION.

This brings me to non-co-operation and co operation. As far as I am concerned co operation with a foreign Government as such, goes against my cherished ideals and beliefs. Yet I do not believe in the practicability of wholesale non-co-operation. I said this so far back as September, 1920, in my concluding remarks as President of the Special Session at Calcutta, which originally passed the non-co-operation resolution. Experience has shown that my reading of the situation was not incorrect. Yet I have left nothing undone to make non-co-operation successful. Absolute non-co-operation is impossible. Co-operation with the intention of co-operation is undesirable. Personally I am in favour of Council entry, and think that the work done by the Swarajists in the Assembly and in the Councils is by far the best that has been done for many years in that line. I do not believe in absolute obstruction. I do not like to talk of destruction or of wrecking. But I do believe that the refusal of supplies and the rejection of the Budget is the only right thing which Indians who believe in their right to self-government could do this year, and should do in the future unless there is evidence of a change of heart in the meantime. I am opposed to taking offices as long as the polity of the Act is in force.

### PRESENT SITUATION IN INDIA.

The present position in India is rather vague and uncertain. We are not quite sure what stand Mahatma Gandhi is going to take towards the Swarajists. But I know one thing that the telegrams that are being sent from India of Mahatma Gandhi's readiness to co-operate are extremely misleading and mainly false. One correspondent from Calcutta wires that he has seen the draft of Mahatmaji's manifesto. Now I happen to have a copy of Mahatmaji's draft in my pocket. It is marked "rough and incomplete" in his own handwriting. Probably a copy was sent to Calcutta for the information of Mr. C. R. Das and some unscrupulous person has shown it to the English correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", or he has drawn on his imagination. As soon as I read a telegram in the "Daily Telegraph", saying that Mahatma Gandhi was contemplating to capture the Councils and the Assembly for co-operation, I telegraphed to Mahatmaji and prompt came the reply, "Never dreamt of such a thing, no change of heart warranting co-operation." So you see how the matters stand. The only substratum of truth in these telegrams is that Mahatmaji is opposed to the formula of uniform and wholesale obstruction. He is still opposed to Council entry on principle, but he will tolerate the presence of the Swarajists in the Councils and would like them to use the same for his propaganda, of Khaddar and relating to drink revenue. This is the only truth in these telegrams, which have been distorted into Mahatmaji's resolve to co-operate through the Councils. I am sorry I am not at liberty to use the draft manifesto with me or else I could read parts of it to you in support of my statement. In the end, I will say, (a) no amount of threats or denunciation shall stampede us into the kind of co-operation the Government desires. (b) We will not accept any legislation in the drafting of which we have not an adequate share. (c) We will not work out any scheme propounded by such legislation. (d) We don't mind if the Reforms are taken away. (e) We shall continue to strengthen our organisations, educate and discipline the country in our principles and methods. (f) We shall use all legitimate means to prevent the party of violence and the party for separation from growing, but if we fail the responsibility will not be ours.

In conclusion my young sisters and brothers, I will beg of you never to forget for even one second that you are the daughters and sons of a country which is under foreign domination and down-trodden, that you are spending the hard earned money of those, millions of whom do not fully satisfy their hunger and cannot cover their nakedness.

That the real nation lives in straw and mud huts and not in palaces and drawing rooms;

That it is impossible to Europeanise that nation even if you wished it.

That in my opinion it is undesirable to make that attempt;

That our cherished aim should be to remain Indian in spirit, in body, in aims and in ideals and

That your real work lies in the villages where you have to share the scanty meals and the scanty clothing and insanitary housing of your countrymen and countrywomen.

That real patriotism demands not careers in the I. C. S. or the I. M. S. or the I. E. S. or at the Bar or elsewhere, but readiness to live and suffer for your people, with them, and by their side.

That the country needs more of Jawaharlals, Prakasams and Shuiahs and

That the test of your love for your country will be the amount of simplicity and self-denial you are able to put into your life when you return to India.

In the end, Lalaji made a moving appeal which brought tears in his own eyes and in that of many others. Both in the beginning of his lecture and at the conclusion he received ovations and the cheering continued for several minutes.

## MADRAS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

### MR. SATYAMURTI ON THE NEED OF REFORMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 5.

Presiding over the sixteenth Madras Provincial Educational Conference to-day at Tinnevelley, Mr. S. Satyamurti speaking on the different aspects of scope of educational reform said that while there ought to be a common language for India, which, judged from the claims of different Indian languages ought to be Hindi, the medium of instruction should be the mother tongue. Secondly, education must be Indian in aim and Indian in method. Thirdly education must take on a distinct national orientation. Continuing he said that primary education ought to be the first charge on the provincial revenues, that primary education must be entrusted to village panchayats, and text books should be radically changed and that Indian music and Indian games should be introduced in the curricula. In the matter of University education, he advocated the formation of linguistic education. He then advocated a reform in the administrative branch of the Educational Service and the policy of Indianisation of Indian Educational Service.

## MISAPPLICATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

### CASE AGAINST SURAT N-C-O'S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 7.

The District Judge of Surat has delivered judgment in the famous suit against Mr. M. K. Dixit, the President and 32 other N-C-O councillors of the suspended municipality of Surat. The suit had been filed by the Secretary of State for India for the recovery of Rs. 107,000 which were alleged to have been misapplied by the defendants. In the opinion of the Judge the action of the defendants in making over Rs. 40,000 to the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal at Surat for maintaining the municipal schools transferred to the Mandal was illegal. Accordingly he has passed a decree with costs on the twenty-two of the defendants for Rs. 40,000 to be paid with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. He has dismissed the second part of the suit for the recovery of Rs. 67,000. The costs are to be borne by the plaintiff. It appears that both the parties are going to appeal.

## SERVICES AND SWARAJ.

### PT. MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Notices of several resolutions on the Lee Commission Report and amendments to Sir Sivaswami Iyer's resolution have been tabled for discussion on Monday. The most important of them is a motion by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya expressing inability of the Assembly to consider the report for the following reasons: (1) The questions raised cannot be separated from the all important question of self-Government in accordance with the demand put forward by the Assembly in February last to which no satisfactory response has been made and that both the questions ought to be determined simultaneously. (2) According to the report of the Commission proposals contained in the report are vitally inter dependent and that therefore they must be examined as a whole and (3) in any case neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India should take any action on the report until the Assembly has been given an adequate opportunity of discussion.

It is understood that the Nationalist Party discussed this motion for more than an hour and the determination of its attitude on it has been postponed for further consideration.

## O AND R. RLY EMPLOYEES SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

The Railway Magistrate of Moradabad has, after a prolonged hearing found Rajnarain, ward keeper, Stores Department, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of thirteen wagons of iron material and sentenced him to three years and nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 900. Jodha Pershad, iron merchant of Cawnpore, and Ahmad Jan, chief trains clerk, have been found guilty of abetment and one setenced to three years and fine of Rs. 900 and eighteen months and fine of Rs. 300 respectively. The Court has ordered that the property recovered and fines are to be given to the railway.

## BABBAR AKALI CASE

### CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 5.

When the hearing in the Babbar Akali Conspiracy case was resumed to-day before Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, approver No. 1 gave a lengthy history of the origin and growth of the conspiracy of Babbar Akalis repeating more or less the same statements he had made before the committing Magistrate. Witness said that with Kishan Singh's inspiration they formed a Jatha known as Babbar Akali Jatha to spread disaffection against the Government and preach the cult of violence. A newspaper called "Babbar Akali Doaba" was started to spread their propaganda and distributed copies free amongst troops and villagers. When the witness told Kishan Singh, their leader, that he had been beaten by police at Gurukabagh the latter rebuked him for remaining non-violent which was against the principles of Babbar Akalis and advised him that in future they must meet force with force. Kishan Singh was confident that time was not far distant when sword should be unsheathed and thereby Swaraj would be obtained. When subsequently he, along with other Babbars, was arrested by Government he decided to turn an approver in the case and he was pardoned. He then made a statement before Mian Abdul Fateh, First Class Magistrate, Jullundur, which was voluntary and was not made by police pressure.

Cross examination of this approver will take place on Saturday.

### CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED.

The ninety-one accused, who are now undergoing trial before the Sessions Judge stand charged under eight different heads. The charges against them are that Kishan Singh and 90 others were engaged in a conspiracy (a) to import and possess arms and ammunition and to go about armed (b) commit and attempt to commit murder (c) cause grievous hurt (d) commit robbery and dacoity offences which are punishable under section 19 and 20 of the Indian Arms Act and sections 302, 307, 325, 326, 392, 394, 395, 396 and 397 of the I. P. C. with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for term of two years or upward and thereby committee offence under section 20-B and 120 B I. P. C. Secondly, the accused in conspiracy with others imported arms and ammunitions and military stores in British India. Thirdly, the accused are charged of murdering 11 persons under various circumstances in the Districts of Punjab under various dates from 10th February 1923 to 14th November of that year. The accused are further charged for committing robbery in various railway stations from 3rd July 1922 to 3rd March 1923 thereby causing hurt to certain persons which was punishable under section 392, 394 read with sections 120-B 109, 114, 115, 116 of I. P. C. for committing various illegal acts from January 1922 to November 1923 at Jassowal, Gurdwara Kishan Pura and various places in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts and the State of Kapurthala.

### APPROVER'S CROSS EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 7.

When the hearing in the Babbar Akali conspiracy case was resumed to-day before the Sessions Judge, approver No. 1, cross-examined by the defence counsel stated that after his arrest he was taken from Hoshiarpur to Lahore and kept in a police Thana under remand. No police officer questioned him nor any enquiries were made from him. When he was brought to Lahore a few days afterwards Mir Fazl Imam, investigating officer pressed him to say what he knew about Babbar Akalis. He at first hesitated but confessed everything afterwards. It took two days to make his confession which was made in the bungalow of Mir Shohel. His statement was then recorded for the first time by Mr. Abdul, Fateh, Magistrate, Jullundur.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor the approver said that Kishen Singh did notn tell him from which source the pistols were purchased.

Approver No. 2 was then examined by the public prosecutor. He stated that he was at first a Mahomedan and subsequently became a Sikh eleven years ago. Kishen Singh after he was discharged from the regiment lived with him in his village. Kishen Singh told him that he had conspired with the other accused to murder some prominent public men, particularly the loyalists and officers. Later a Jahashrdit coi aims and officers. Later a dewan was held where it was decided that Kishen Singh would organise a Jatha in Doaba to carry on a campaign of disaffection against Government and to terrorise loyalists. Finally they decided to murder all loyalists in case they did not reform themselves. Kishen Singh asked Babu Santa Singh to carry on this work in the army and poison the minds of the soldiers. The Babbar Akali Jatha was advised not to follow the principles of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee as the latter had advocated non-violence which was against their creed. The hearing was adjourned.

## AKALI NEGOTIATIONS

### BREAKDOWN EXPLAINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 6.

It is stated in Sikh circles that Akali negotiations with the Birdwood Committee have been practically dropped mainly on the question of the release of Akali prisoners. While the Akalis demanded the relief of all Akali prisoners immediately after preliminary settlement and before the Birdwood Committee started any inquiry.

The Government of India was in favour of reviewing all such cases after final settlement was reached with a view to releasing as many as possible. This was hardly acceptable to the Akalis who were not in favour of any negotiations without immediate release of prisoners.

# CONGRESS WORK MUST GO ON.

## DUTY OF NO-CHANGERS.

## TRUTH ABOUT MUSLIM LEAGUE.

## STRENGTHEN KHILAFAT ORGANISATION.

## MAULANA MAHOMED ALI INTERVIEWED.

In the course of an interview to the special representative of "Bombay Chronicle" given at Matheran, Maulana Mahomed Ali said that at the present juncture he would lay emphasis on two points. The first is that Congress work must go on no matter what Congress discussions are being held among the party leaders. For a long time the nation held its breath while Mahatma was slowly recovering his health and some degree of national inactivity could be excused on that account. Then came his release and the least that we could have done was to have shown by our work that we deserved it. But this we did not, for only too many people seem to be wedded to the Asquithian doctrine of "wait and see" and instead of working themselves, they were waiting to see what the great leader would do. This is, indeed, fatal to all national progress. When the Mahatma was arrested and imprisoned instead of being roused to action by anger they were paralysed into inactivity by grief. Much, of course, depends upon Mahatma Gandhi, but no man can be great enough to liberate from slavery a nation of three hundred and twenty millions which would do nothing for itself to break its chains. More recently our fellow-countrymen have been, so to speak, keeping the ring while a peaceful struggle was going on at Juhu between the Mahatma and the leaders of the Swaraj Party. This was wholly inexcusable, particularly for No-changers. There has been visible in them an inordinate tendency to worry themselves as regards the future activities of Swarajists to the neglect of their own present duties. "When will these Swarajists withdraw themselves from the Councils"? has been a question too often found on the lips of the No-changers when they should have rather asked themselves "When shall we begin our constructive work"? Provinces like Bengal where the Swarajists seem to be in a majority have little of constructive work to show, but then we expected little from them because of their activities in the Councils and in capturing local bodies such as the Calcutta Corporation though even there surely all Congressmen could not have been kept busy in these diversions.

### NO-CHANGERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

But what progress have those provinces to report where the No-changers are predominant? Being a No-Changer myself it is this question that worries me more. My domestic worries in recent months made it impossible for me to do what I had sketched out myself by way of a programme of work or I would have allowed no rest to any Congress organisation during these momentous months. Now that I have emerged from them I mean to take up the thread of my work and with the help of the indefatigable General Secretary like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru I hope to be able to extract from every Congress organisation an unvarnished report of work done month by month. I am looking forward to our first A. I. C. C. meeting at the end of this month at which I shall meet representatives of all provinces and districts who will, I trust, come in as large number as possible. There I mean to have a heart-to-heart talk with them and to ascertain from every Congress organisation whether it means to function or not. The present moribund condition of only too many of these organisations is a shame and a disgrace to the country and no purpose can be served by organisations that have a local habitation and a name but little beyond that to their credit. I can never forgive those who first raised the banner of revolt but I can still less forgive those who have boasted of their loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi, and instead of fighting for the good have only railed at the evil. It is not this way that salvation lies.

### ISSUES BEFORE A. I. C. C.

Very important issues are to be considered at the forthcoming A. I. C. C. meeting but none of them is to my mind half as important as the question of what we No-changers propose to do by way of inducing the nation to take up the constructive work. I shall rely on the good sense of the leaders of Swaraj party to prevent an increase in our difference and our great leader Mahatma Gandhi is not the man who indulges in such condemnations of those, who differ from him in opinion, as would be sterile of all results except mutual recrimination, no matter how much he may be pulled to the own side by partisans desiring such authoritative condemnation of their opponents. But even if the Swarajists were to display still greater intransgeance than they have done in the past, the question still remains what we No-changers are to do. Should they stand by the road-side and curse these intransigeants or move on in God's name with a view to reach their destined goal without any avoidable delay?

### KHILAFAT ORGANISATION.

Next thing that I wish to emphasise is that which concerns the Mussalmans of India. In the Working Committee of Khilafat organisation a very full programme of work has already been outlined. It means nothing less than reconstruction of Islamic life in India and since there is hardly an honest worker in the community that is not already enlisted as a member of the Khilafat organisation it means that Khilafat workers will have to redouble their energies in order to cope with the extended programme of their work.

### THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

We have heard much of the efforts to revive the Muslim League and as one who has assisted in founding that body I was pressed to take a hand in its revival. I suspected that some at least of the revivalists intended to set up an organisation antagonistic to the Khilafat movement and the Indian National Congress and was therefore unwilling to set once more on its feet an institution which I may have to fight next day as a Muslim and as an Indian. It was in the Punjab that the demand for the Muslim League was most insistent and yet it was no obstacle in the way of the Muslim majority in the Punjab if it sought to safeguard Muslim interests in that province through the Congress. While the Muslim League has been "revived" and it has met in the capital of the Punjab I do not propose to minimise its work for the simple reason that it deserves little notice. Thanks to its President who stood committed to the Swaraj even though he prefers to call it Dominion Responsible Government, even the loyalists of O'Dwyer and Dyer did not oppose the demand for Swaraj. But they tacked to it impossible conditions which, of course, met with the disapproval of a large section of those who attended the "fifteenth adjourned session of the League." Even with our unsympathetic president in the chair this section succeeded in carrying a majority of the Subjects Committee with it and the principal resolution drafted by the stalwarts of the Punjab was shorn of these conditions But the tables were turned on the following morning, thanks to the appearance of an M.L.A. from Bengal on his way to Simla accompanied by another Bengal representative.

### MEAGRE ATTENDANCE.

An analysis of the voting on this resolution would show what importance could be attached to the discussions of the Muslim League. Twenty-five was the sum total of the delegates from all other provinces in India outside the Punjab that went into the division lobby in the only division that took place. Of them twelve voted for the impossible conditions attached to the demand for Swaraj and 13 voted against. Of 101 Punjab delegates, the vast majority of whom had been elected only a little while ago in order to save "the fifteenth adjourned annual session" from the fate of its predecessor at Lucknow, fifteen months previously when a count-out showed that even the quorum of 75 did not exist, 82 voted for Dr. Ziauddin's amendment and twenty-nine against it. But as voting in every division in Muslim League has to be in proportion to the seats allotted in the League's Council to the various provinces it was not a majority of the Punjab that decided the issue. It was rather the weight of the two hefty stalwarts from Bengal that tipped the scale.

### THE VOTING.

This is how the voting stood. The actual voting for and against, votes as they were reckoned in the division for and against respectively are: Bengal 2 to 0 and 10 to 0, the Punjab 80 to 29 and 34 to 16, Bombay 1 to 1 and 14 to 14, the N. W. Frontier Provinces, 2 to 1 and 6 to 3, the United Provinces 7 to 6 and 20 to 4; Delhi 0 to 1 and 0 to 4, Madras 0 to 2 and 0 to 18, Indian States 0 to 2 and 0 to 8. Total 94 to 42 and 140 to 87. As may easily be seen the minority provinces for whom adequate and effective representation was claimed, not at the expense of the Muslim majorities in Bengal and the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces but at the expense of the non-Muslim majorities elsewhere, voted against. Such unfairness by twelve against eight of actual voting and sixty-eight against forty as votes were finally reckoned.

### TASK BEFORE MUSSALMANS.

I have given these figures because they are significant but nothing is more significant than the fact that only two dozen Muslims outside the Punjab could be found even after the much advertised efforts of revivalists of the Muslim League to take part in the Lahore sessions and of these few a large proportion consisted of those like myself who came to speak with only watching brief and almost all others were there only on their way to Simla to attend the extended session of the Assembly. Surely even political activities of the Indian Muslims cannot be left to the guidance of a body with so little attraction as "the revived Muslim League" and I am forced to the conclusion that if Muslims of India must organise themselves politically in order to take their proper share in the Congress this can only be done by those engaged in the Khilafat work. The Khilafat organisation has, therefore, to become the universal organisation of the Indian Mussalmans and if we are to save the community from "political debility," as a friend put it, of which we saw such manifest symptoms in Lahore, we, Khilafat workers, must gird up our loins once more and organise communay work. I have no doubt that we have been slack during the last three months during which our President has been ill but just as it is inexcusable for Congressmen to go to sleep because Mahatma Gandhi is imprisoned or lying ill or discussing important issues with other leaders so too it is inexcusable for the Khilafat workers to sleep because Maulana Shaukat Ali is ill or convalescent.

### PRESUMPTUOUS THREATS.

Those who presume to hold out threats of the diminishing influence of Mahatma Gandhi are destned to see pretty soon a rude shock to their presumption but in another sense I too dislike the idea of great organisations like the Congress or the Khilafat being one man show. The Persian proverb "Preceptors do not fly, it is disciples that set them on their wings" is only too true and it is loyalty to our chief that should induce us to work with redoubled energy when through imprisonment, or illness or some other cause their services are not available to the institutions that they guide.

### A WARNING!

Now, however, both Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali are once more in our midst, there can no longer be the least excuse for our indolence. So far as the Congress is concerned I give a fair warning to all that I will be a much harder taskmaster in the next half year of my office than in the first half.

HELD BACK BY ANAEMIA

The evil hand of Anaemia—that is, Bloodlessness—holds back many girls from the path of bright, healthy womanhood. At that all-important time, when their veins should be full of rich, red blood, this Anaemia, creeping on them stealthily, robs them of sparkling eyes and a clear skin. They become thin, miserable, and painfully sallow or white; their heads droop—they are languid and exhausted, their backs ache and they are quite breathless after any exercise.

No medicine ever offered to the public has bestowed such important benefits upon wasted anaemic girls as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills are not a mere stimulant giving temporary relief—they build up the body anew by creating the rich red blood that imparts splendid health and womanly brightness and well-being. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are constantly curing girls and women of anaemia, palpitation, breathlessness, fainting fits, back pains, headaches, nervous disorders and dyspepsia, as well as the serious state of weakness that so often develops into hopeless decline.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally health-and-strength-restoring to both sexes, and are a proved remedy for nervous debility, neurasthenia, digestive troubles rheumatism and disorders generally arising from watery impure blood or debilitated nerves. Your chemist sells them at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Begin to build up your own health to-day with

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.


## SEQUEL TO A BASELESS RUMOUR

### EXCITED COOLIES BELABOUR PUNJABIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6

The "Statesman" reports a fatal assault on a Punjabi yesterday by a crowd of coolies at Kidderpore as a result of baseless rumour of human sacrifice in connection with the work on the new docks. It is stated that the coolies were roused to frenzy by a report that two children were killed and offered as sacrifice to the spirit of the bridge. A crowd of fifty coolies armed with lathis and other weapons went yesterday morning in search of suspicious characters. Finding a solitary Punjabi in Kantapuker Road they assaulted him mercilessly. The staff of local Mercantile Office rescued the Punjabi from the hands of his assailants and carried him to their office but the crowd, which had by now increased, followed to the office and throwing brick bats at the staff forced them to retreat leaving the Punjabi again at the mercy of the coolies. They further ill-treated him. On the arrival of the police the crowd dispersed. The Punjabi was removed to hospital where he died. The "Statesman" also says later in the day in No. 26 Dock three Punjabis who were in search of employment were severely injured. They also had to be removed to the hospital.

## SANGLI STATE VENDETTA.

### MR. ABHYANKAR DEPRIVED OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SANGLI, June 7.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, pleader, Sangli, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Fourth Deccan States Subjects Conference recently held near Sangli, has been deprived by Sangli Darbar of Public Prosecutorship of the State Mr. Abhyankar was Public Prosecutor for more than 20 years.

## LEE REPORT AND NATIONALISTS.

### PROTEST AGAINST S. OF S.'S ACTION.

### SPLIT AMONG NATIONALISTS AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The passage of the Steel Protection Bill in the Council of State on Monday can be taken for granted. The Council being a revising chamber it may be expected to move some heroic amendments to the bill in order to justify its exalted name. I know some members led by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari are being put up to undo the little good that was done by Capt. Hira Singh in the Assembly by getting the agricultural implements exempted from protective duty. This is perhaps the only thing which the non-officials in the appellate chamber will engage themselves in. Besides, of course, the interests of the labourers at Jamshedpur, which is inseparable in the matter of Protection to Tata's steel. All the same the Government with a view to preserve the harmony between the two parts of the Legislature will perhaps urge the members to withdraw their amendments and as responsible legislators in a council, meant for the State and not for the people, they will eventually yield to the official pleasure and pressure. But this does not mean that opposition to protection will not emanate from free-traders, especially the European commercialists. Indeed, a sign of the coming storm was witnessed to-day in the Council of State when Sir Arthur Froom, Mr Bell and a few others including like the inevitable Sir Umar Hayat Khan, wanted time till Monday as against to-morrow's sitting, proposed by Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra. If the Government want to effect any change of their own then perhaps that change will be made, otherwise I, for myself do not apprehend any ill-luck to the Bill or to its passage to the Statute Book.

### A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

The attention of the Assembly members is now solely devoted to the Lee Commission's Report, especially, those portions which Sir Alexander Muddiman stated were going to receive urgent attention of the Secretary of State. Naturally a crop of amendments is expected to Sir Sivaswami Iyer's motion but upto the time of writing I understand only a very few amendments reached the Legislative Department and these too are pery unimportant ones, because the Nationalist Party was to have considered that question at this afternoon's meeting. The Party of course met, but its thoughts were occupied in patching up the somewhat strained feelings that existed among a few members and restoring unity among its ranks. Because without real unity and definite understanding among them they cannot expect to achieve anything, as against the determination of the Secretary of State and the ready submission of a subordinate administration in the interests of the steel frame. The Government taking advantage of the differences among the members had very cleverly allotted a special day and getting approval of the Assembly to report, so that they could proclaim to the world that they had obtained the consent of even the Swarajists. The fact of this difference was also evidenced yesterday when Mr. V. J. Patel, the able lieutenant of Pandit Motilal Nehru, grew vehement against his own leader when he opposed, although in vain, the compromise motion regarding foreign capital. Pandit Motilal who throughout his life has been accustomed to rule rather than be ruled took this incident somewhat to heart.

### PANDITJI'S RESIGNATION AND AFTER

But fortunately for the unity of the Party there was a dinner arranged by Mr. T. C. Goswami last night, when in course of postprandial orations, Mr. Patel made a candid apology for whatever offence, he might have caused to their great guest, whose qualifications to lead the country, were given an eloquent testimony to, by even the members of the Council of State. The apology coming, as it did after a dinner was fitting and useful, because the unity was restored and every one among the Swarajists felt no anxiety but still there were a few Independents who had their own grouse. The shrewd and clever man that the Pandit is, he sent in his resignation from the Nationalist Party soon after receiving encomiums from all and thereby made the erring members to recognise their folly. This had the desired effect, because these members rose one after another at the Party meeting and requested Pandit Motilal to reconsider his decision and continue to act as their leader. Thus instead of discussing the proposition to be adopted as Party amendments to Sir Sivaswami Iyer in the light of Sir Alexander Muddiman's statement, the Party patched up their own quarrels and are reported to have arrived at some workable understanding. No doubt, sceptics are there, who will make me believe that this is only a verbal unity but considering the gravity of the occasion on Monday and the need for a united front. I have, no doubt, that the unity is not only real but lasting.

### NATIONALISTS AND LEE REPORT.

The Party will on the basis of this closer understanding discuss to-morrow the amendments which have to be sent in. Meanwhile I understand that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Secretary of the Nationalist Party will urge at the Party meeting to-morrow, his own proposition of which he has given notice to the Government. This amendment will ask the Government not to take any action on any of the recommendations of the Lee Commission, without the Legislative Assembly having fully discussed the report in the September session. It will protect against the Secretary of State's intention to take immediate action on certain matters and express the opinion of the Assembly that recruitment to All-India services in England should cease, not only in the transferred but also in the reserved services; that only temporary arrangements should be made for filling up vacancies in the Political, Ecclesiastical and Customs departments pending the acceptance of the Report and it will further declare that there is absolutely no justification for the grant of passage allowance to officers of non-Asiatic domicile in the superior services. This amendment will no doubt be considerably modified at the Party meeting to-morrow, but there is a fairly general approval of the points contained. The position, however, will be clarified to-morrow.

## LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

### NOTICE OF AMENDMENT BY MR A. R. IYENGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Mr. A. Rangaswamiar Iyengar, M. L. A., has given notice of the following resolution by way of amendments to Sir P.S. Sivaswami Iyer's resolution on the Lee Commission's report:—

(1) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State the emphatic opinion of this House that neither the Secretary of State in Council nor the Governor-General-in-Council should proceed to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Lee Commission until this House has had the fullest opportunity to examine and discuss the same and to offer its considered conclusions for the acceptance of the Governor-General in-Council and the Secretary of State.

(2) That no substantial inconvenience nor material hardship can be caused by the procedure above proposed for giving this House and the country their legitimate voice in the determination of questions so vitally affecting the political and financial future of the country.

(3) This Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council its respectful but emphatic protest against his intention to take an immediate action on certain matters not covered by the assurance given by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 20th May last, which, in the opinion of this House, should not be deemed to commit the Secretary of State for India to the acceptance of any of the principles or policy that may be involved therein, unless they are approved by the House after full consideration at its sittings in September.

(4) This Assembly in the circumstances recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council recommends to the Governor-General in the policy of Indianisation of the Services Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General in Council for their acceptance the following conclusions on the matters which the Home Member indicated to the House as likely to be dealt with by them urgently, in his statement of the 5th June:—(a) "This Assembly is of opinion that recruitment to the All-India services in England should cease not only for the "Transferred" Departments, as this is the essential pre-requisite to giving effect to the policy of Indianisation of the Services to which the Government of India and the Secretary of State are pledged even under the halting provisions of the Reform Act of 1919. (b) "In the opiniin of this House, the Secretary of State should not take action on the recommendation of the Lee Commission in respect of the Ecclesiastical, Political and Customs Departments, and that only provisional and temporary arrangements should be made for filling vacancies until the views of the Assembly are formulated at its next session for the acceptance of the Secretary of State. (c) "In the opinion of this Assembly, there is absolutely no justification for the grant of the passage allowance to officers of non-Asiatic *domicile* in the superior civil services and the Secretary of State would not be justified in expressing his liberty of action in this matter in opposition to the views of this Assembly which represents the opinion of the people of the country."

## THE LEE SQUEEZE.

### A MADRAS LOYALIST DISILLUSIONED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 6.

In the course of an interview published in "Justice" Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty, leader of the non-Brahmin party, observed on the Lee Commission Report as follows:—

"The report of the Commission will go long way to embitter public opinion in this country against Government. It has come at a very inopportune time. Complaint has long been made that the Services are being over paid and in fact nowhere in the world are Services so handsomely remunerated as in India. To give another lift now is therefore simply disgusting. I have shrewd suspicions whether it was not for the purpose of securing some plausible justification for adding to the emoluments of superior services that the pay of provincial service men was increased some time ago. However that may be, it is a pity that Government should be so indifferent to the taxpayers' side of the case. Government finds no money to undertake ameliorative measures in the spheres of sanitation, public health, education etc., but there is never any dearth of fund if the object is to pay and please the services. The reformed Government in no better than the unreformed Government in this respect."

### "ALL BUNKUM."

Questioned about the argument that recruitment will become impossible unless emolument and conditions of the Services are improved Sir Theagraya Chetty said: "It is all bunkum. I don't believe in such arguments nor will anyone who knows anything about the present situation in England. Extensive unemployment is the principal feature of the situation there and the question of recruitment will present no difficulty. I am afraid the adoption of the proposals of the Commissions will give the lie direct to the oft professed solicitude of Government for the interests of the masses."

Regarding the Reforms Enquiry Committee he said he was not entirely satisfied with the terms of reference and that the satisfaction of the non-Brahmins of the province would grow if one at least of the community who had intimate knowledge of the working of the Reforms was not a member of the Committee. However, trusted His Excellency would light-heartedly brush aside the claims of his community to sit on the Committee.

## TARIFF BOARD.

### INTERESTS OF LABOUR.

### SWARAJ PARTY'S ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The Swaraj Party met this evening under the Chairmanship of Mr. V.J. Patel in absence of Pandit Motilal Nehru who is ill. The Party resolved expressing fullest sympathy with the steel workers of Jamshedpur and noting with satisfaction the undertaking given by Mr. R.D. Tata to the effect that any union or association of Jamshedpur workers recommended by the Conciliation Committee would be recognised by the employers. The party requested Messrs. Goswami, Chamanlal and D.P. Sinha to be members of the Conciliation Committee to keep the party informed of the conclusions arrived at in regard to the grievances of the workers so that effective steps might be taken to obtain the acceptance of the Committee's decision. The Party considered the question of the revision of rules among which are proposed the appointment of an emergency committee to deal with urgent matters as they crop up and the appointment also of an All-India Council of Swarajists. These questions will however be finally decided at to-morrow's meeting of the Party.

The Nationalist Party at a separate meeting considered the suggestion of Sir Charles Innes regarding the strength of the Committee of the Legislature on the question of foreign capital in connection with the steel protection. The suggestion of the Government was for four members of the Council of State and four of the Legislative Assembly besides two officials namely the Commerce Member and the Finance member.

Pandit Motilal Nehru had sent a letter to the meeting suggesting besides the officials the appointment of two members of the Council of State and six of the Assembly. It is understood the Party decided in favour of the Pandit's suggestion.

A number of gentlemen in Lahore have decided to raise a fund by public subscription for the purpose of commemorating Sir Edward Maclagan's Governorship. Individual subscriptions to the memorial are limited to Rs. 100 except in case of ruling chiefs, princes and corporations and public bodies in whose case the maximum subscription has been fixed at Rs. 250.—A. P.

## THE ASSEMBLY.

### IMPORT DUTY ON SULPHUR TO BE ABOLISHED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

Sir Basil Blackett moved that the Bill amending Stamp Act as passed by the Council of State be taken into consideration. The Bill proposes to validate instruments inadequately stamped between 30th September 1925 and 1st January 1924.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar had tabled an amendment for extending the period till from 1st January to 1st July but moved its extension till 1st April which he said the Finance Member had agreed to.

Sir Basil Blackett accepted the amendment because he said he wanted to save time of the House. (Laughter).

The Bill as amended was passed.

The amending Indian Soldiers Litigation Act was agreed to as passed by the Council of State.

Captain Hirasingh welcomed the Bill and urged retrospective effect.

The House Member promised consideration later.

### IMPORT DUTY ON SULPHUR.

Sir Charles Innes moved a resolution for the removal of import duty on sulphur.

Mr. Rama Iyengar proposed an amendment urging that the existing duty on flower of sulphur which brings to the public revenue of about Rs. 25,000 annually should be retained as the tea industry which was using this sulphur was rich and did not need any help.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru supported the amendment and said that tea industry was making huge profits and even if it did not it should not be protected.

Sir Charles Innes opposed the amendment because the sulphur referred to by Mr. Iyengar was used by the tea industry and also by other industries. The tea industry had its ups and downs. The amendment was ungenerous.

The amendment was put to the vote and declared lost by the President but on Mr. Rama Iyengar pressing for a division the House rejected his motion by 48 votes against 14.

Dr. Gour's Bill for raising the age of consent as amended by the Select Committee was then circulated for public opinion. Before adjourning the House till Monday, the President announced he had appointed Mr. Rama Chander Rao on the panel of chairmen.

# VELVET SKIN BATH TABLET

MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS have now put on the market a

**VELVET SKIN BATH TABLET**

which is modelled on the lines of the already-wellknown

**VELVET SKIN TOILET SOAP.**

It is obtainable in the following perfumes:—

Pink Rose. Butter-Milk.
Wallflower. Wood Violet.
English Lavender.
Glycerine and Cucumber.
White Heliotrope.
Sweet Pea.
Parma Violet.

This is a large, handy, oval-shaped tablet; it is an ideal soap for the bath, highly pleasing to the senses, imparting a soft and velvety texture to the skin.

**Velvet Skin Bath Tablets** represent the greatest value in bath Soaps on the market today.

*The name 'LEVER' on Soap is a guarantee of purity and excellence.*



# EARN ANOTHER Rs. 52, 30 & 3 A DAY.

**MALE, FEMALE, BOYS AND GIRLS CAN EARN. WHY NOT YOU?**

You can earn at least Rs. 90 per month on a Hand Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth **Rs. 325.** Cash with order.

You can earn Rs. 30 and Rs. 52 a day on a BANIAN MACHINE.

Price: Rs. 2,600 and Rs. 4,700 respectively. Cash.

You can earn at least Rs. 250 per month on combined Hand or Automatic Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth **Rs. 1,250.** Cash with order.

## Make More Money In Your Home.

Industry alone builds up a prosperous Nation, so industry is the surest way to put an individual or family on a safe and sound financial basis, no matter who they are, man or woman, maid or matron, or the wife of a prosperous business man. You should read our prospectus carefully from cover to cover. It offers you money.

**Easy to Earn!** **Easy to Learn!**

Experience unnecessary. Distance immaterial.

Estimate given for big or small Knitting Factory.

Full training given Free.

(In Knitting School: We charge Rs. 30 to 60, respectively from those who are not our customers).

Men and women, boys and girls can work on them, specially recommended for Janana Ladies. Thousands are working, why not you?

We give guarantee for your earning and pay for production.

*Ask for Particulars with anna stamp from:—*

**J. N. HARRISON & COMPANY,**
BOW-BAZAR, CALCUTTA,
And Agents, Post Box 418, BOMBAY,

Embroidery Machine .. .. .. .. Rs. **12/8.**

Baller Winder for Balling Sewing Thread.. Rs. **250**/cost.

Wanted Agents for selling Machines on approved Securities.

We also deal in Chittagong and other foreign canes with roots. Opportunity for Polo and Stick Manufacturers.



**DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.**

**BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.**

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS MIHIJAM, E. I. R.



**FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!**

Harmonium of 37 reeds, double set, best flute worth Rs. 35, will be given away free to the buyer No. 101 of Hand Embroidery Machine (German made). Highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produce excellent needle-work, embossed embroideries of wonderful charms such as chair cushions, baby caps slippers, bed-covers and other fashionable works. Automatic motion, very easy. Every machine accompanied with full instructions for Rs. 4 only. Postage As. 4 only. Order sharp:—DUGAL BROS., 34 B., Brandreth Road, Lahore.



**Best Italian White Grey Marble Flooring Tiles.**

**Societa Marmifera Nord Carrara, Ltd.**

Sole Agents for British India—,

**"VITI & VANNI"**

22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder BOMBAY.

Manufacturers and Suppliers of Memorials, Marble & Bronze Statues Fountains, Busts, Marble tiles, Staircases and all other marble requisites.

*Satisfaction guaranteed.*
*Trial Solicited.*



**KASHMIR SILKS.**

Real Swadeshi from bottom to top made of pure Kashmir Silk Yarn hand woven, cheaper and more durable than foreign silks. Trial solicited

For particulars write to

**KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.,**
Srinagar—Kashmir.


## COUNCIL OF STATE.

### INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

To-day's sitting of the Council of State was also brief. It was confined to the answering of questions and the laying on the table of the Steel Protection Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly last evening.

Replying to Lala Ramsaran Das, the Hon. Mr. Chadwick stated that the Khyber railway was intended to be completed in October 1925, but it was hoped it might be possible to open it for traffic earlier. The total cost of construction up to 30th September 1924 was Rs. 1,59,55,000. The Military Department had not borne the total cost of railway.

OLIVIER—SATYAMURTHI CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Raza Ali asked with reference to Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurthi recently published in papers whether any correspondence had taken place between the Secretary of State and the Government of India contemplating the abolition of communal representation and whether Government were aware that the publication of the letter had created considerable alarm among the communities concerned and what steps were proposed to be taken to remove it.

Mr. Crerar (Home Secretary) replied: "No correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Government of India nor has the Government of India any reasons to suppose that any proposal for the abolition of communal representation is in contemplation. The Hon. Member has doubtless seen the report in a Reuter's telegram of the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords on the 3rd instant to the effect that His Majesty's Government has not hitherto taken into consideration any modificaion of the question of communal representation. I may add that the Government of India have no intention whatever of raising the question. No representations on the subject have been received by the Government of India but they are aware that the publication of the letter referred to has given rise to comment and apprehension which the statement I have made should completely allay."

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

The Council Secretary laid on the table the Steel Protection Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Chadwick gave a formal notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. If it was the wish of the Council that the Bill be taken into consideration at an earlier date than the usual limit of three days, Government would have no objection.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Sethna, and a few others pointed out that as only three changes had been made to the Bill, as originally laid before the Assembly and as the members of the Council were more or less acquainted with the nature of the changes made, the Bill might be taken into consideration tomorrow (Saturday) but Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Bell, Sir Arthur Froom and Lala Ramsaran Das maintained that it would not be consistent with the dignity of this House that they should rush through the most important piece of Legislation. In view of the divergency of views expressed Sir Mahomed Shafi suggested that the best course would be to request the President not to suspend the rules but to follow the ordinary rule.

The President agreed with the leader of the House and adjourned the Council till Monday when the Bill will be taken into consideration.

DEBATE ON LEE REPORT.

If the Bill is passed the same day (Monday) then Mr. Crerar said discussion might be held on Tuesday on the resolution of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari on the Lee Commission Report which runs as follows: "That the Council may be given an opportunity of discussing the recommendations of the Lee Commission, that owing to the shortness of time at the disposal of the Council, discussion may be allotted at the September or the October session of the Council and that pending such discussion the Secretary of State be requested not to take any action on the recommendations of the Lee Commission."

## BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION

### DEPART FOR ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, June 7.

Sir Joseph Nunan and Mr. Luckhoo left this afternoon for England by S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

Sir Joseph expressed himself satisfied with the result of the British Guiana Deputation's mission to India. On coming to India, he was aware of the difficulties to be encountered and he was grateful for the friendly and patient hearing accorded to the Deputation which culminated in the decision to send a deputation to British Guiana to investigate matters on the spot. This decision was taken on the suggestion of the Deputation itself.

## RECRUITING EUROPEANS

### KHANDESH LIBERALS PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHULIA, June 6.

The West Khandesh Liberal Association has passed a resolution strongly condemning Government's haste in giving effect to the Lee Commission recommendations. The Association is of opinion that imposition of fresh burden of taxation would be unjustifiable and that no further concessions to All-India Services should be made without complete cessation of further recruitment of Europeans by the Secretary if State.

*THREE GOOD REASONS*
*for Purchasing*

**"His Master's Voice"**
Gramophones and Records

The Sterling Quality and High Standard of Manufacture ensures finest tonal reproduction.

The World's Greatest Artistes are exclusive to "His Master's Voice" Repertoire.

These Two Important Factors ensure satisfaction and endless enjoyment.

"His Master's Voice" Products are obtainable throughout India only from duly authorised Dealers. Should you experience any difficulty in obtaining them, write us and we will send you particulars of the dealers serving your immediate district.

**The Gramophone Company, Ltd.**
Calcutta - Post Box 48
Bombay - 28, Rampart Row
No. 332

Caruso
Melba
Galli-Curci
Battistini
Farrar
Gluck
McCormack

Paderewski
Kreisler
Heifetz
Rachmaninoff
Cortot
Elman
Kubelik

## THE GLUTTONS.

(Continued from page 6.)

be, we shall have not only Government by Dyarchy, but Dyarchy in recruitment. The report recognises that the Ministers and the All-India Services under them "are suffering from an anomalous and untenable position," therefore, the Commission recommends that the recruitment to the services employed in the transferred fields should in future be made by the Local Governments themselves." The Indian public has all along been agitating for unitary control, that is why dyarchy has failed. Now we are confronted with the possibility of a superior half in the Services, the men employed in the reserved fields of administration, looking down on an inferior half, those to be recruited by the local Governments. That there will be this consciousness of superiority and inferiority in the two sections of the Services, obtained under this dyarchy in recruitment there can be no doubt. In the one case, in the case of the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service, the Irrigation branch of the service of Civil Engineers and, excepting two provinces, the Indian Forest Service, as these men will continue to be appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, they will continue to think that they are a superior set of men, not amenable to the discipline of the Government of India, against whom they can protest to their employer the Secretary of State. One would like to inquire how it was that the Indian members of the Lee Commission consented to this proposal, which instead of making the Services more responsive to the opinion of the Indian Legislature will on the contrary solidity their position as against the popular onslaught on the privileged position of the Services. It is possible to comprehend that the Indian members were persuaded to believe that, as according to them, the European element was necessary in the services, it must be paid what it considers as its living wage. Therefore, they consented to the proposals in the increase of salary. But it is our misfortune that the Indian members should have given the case away as regards our fight in making the all India services our servants and not our masters.

Masters they remain, and will continue to be so, unless the agitation in this country in getting rid of this ridiculous position obtains a more cohesive form. The Commission recommends Indianisation to the extent of half in the I.C.S. in about fifteen years. It recommends the appointment of a Public Services Commission in India to recruit for all the services in the country. These are just the recommendations, the acceptance of which will be postponed by the Executive of this country as far as possible. The Services are anxious to put off the evil day, and they will succeed, unless we put up a very strong fight.

The Mysore Government have ordered the establishment of a Small Cause Court in Mysore City. Hitherto, Small Cause work was done by the Subordinate Judge. Owing to congestion of work, separate Small Cause Courts have been found necessary. Ere long, a Small Cause Court will be established at Bangalore City also.


# DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.)

is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson, of Slad Road, Stroud, writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it". . .

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4, THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—
HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.),
The "Woodlands,"
BEAN, DARTFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

**RADIO BROADCASTING**

Read the Radio Experimenter's Handbook.

By M. B. Sleeper.

16 Chapters. Fully Illustrated.

Price Rs. 5 Post Free.

A book which tells you in a very concise way the "why" of Radio and answers many of the "Practical questions" of the beginner and even the more advanced students of the Radio Art. A good deal of valuable information is given on Antennas. Receivers. Transmitters, the Vacuum Tube or Audion, and including the latest information on the protection of Radio set from lightening,

Call or write us for list of other Radio books and Radio Materials.

*At the wireless accessories specialists.*

**THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY COMPANY**

Telephone Engineers, Contractors & Dealers in all kinds of Telephone accessories

173, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P. O. Box No. 459.
Telegrams: 'CHIPHONE' Telephone; 24963



INDIAN MADE GRIPE WATER
**INFANTONE.**

A sure remedy for the diseases of infancy, such as Flatulence, Gripe, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Whooping Cough and other disorders incidental to them at the time of cutting their teeth.

Price:—Annas 14 per bottle.

*Sole Agent,*
**INFANTONE MFG. CO. of Hyderabad,**
Post Box: 547, .. .. BOMBAY.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50



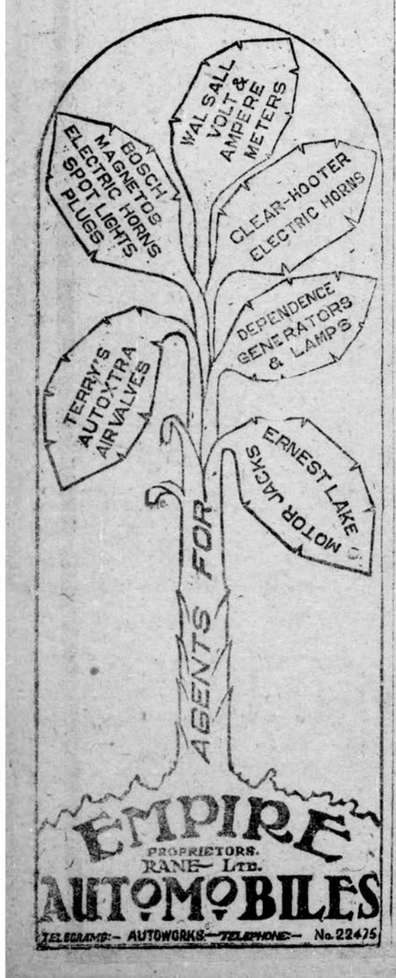
*At all Tobacconists.*
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD.
LONDON.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafe

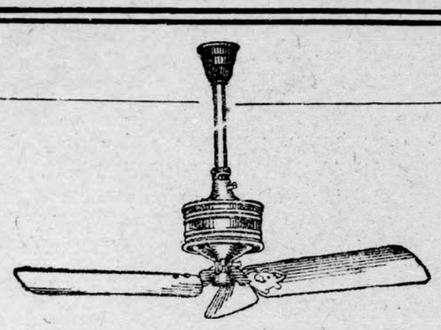
KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
OR
steaming HOT for
DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.


WALSALL VOLT & AMPERE METERS
BOSCH MAGNETOS ELECTRIC HORNS SPOT LIGHTS PLUGS
CLEAR-HOOTER ELECTRIC HORNS
DEPENDENCE GENERATORS & LAMPS
TERRY'S AUTOXTRA AIR VALVES
ERNEST LAKE MOTOR JACKS
AGENTS FOR

EMPIRE
PROPRIETORS.
RANE LTD.
AUTOMOBILES
TELEGRAMS:- AUTOWORKS—TELEPHONE:- No. 22475



It has taken time; it has taken careful analysis; it has taken much study to produce the G.E. FANS.

Increased production has made it possible to include luxurious fittings which will meet any and every demand put upon them.

*The guarantee of excellence on goods Electrical.*

**International General Electric**
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U.S.A. **Company, Inc.** SCHENECTADY NEW YORK, U.S.A.
*Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers.*
CALCUTTA—B-3 Clive Building, BANGALORE CITY—Albert Victor Road.
BOMBAY—Exchange Building, P. O. Box 992.

*BOMBAY DISTRIBUTORS:—*
EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.
173, Hornby Road. ..... Fort.
Telephone No. 24963. Telegram—"EASLEKTRIK."

PRICKLY HEAT
Can be subdued by regularly using
Bengal Rose
POWDER
Containing 10% Boric Acid.
Ans. 8 Per Tin.
POPULAR PHARMACY
Grant Road—BOMBAY.

MILD STEEL ANGLE BARS.
Ready for immediate delivery.

| SIZE. | TONS. |
|---|---|
| 1¼" × 1¼" × 1/4" .. .. .. | 10. |
| 1½" × 1½" × 1/8" .. .. .. | 5. |
| 1¾" × 1¾" × 3/16" .. .. .. | 10. |
| 1¾" × 1½" × 1/4" .. .. .. | 50. |
| 1¾" × 1¾" × 1/4" .. .. .. | 5. |
| 2" × 2" × 3/16" .. .. .. | 1. |
| do. 5/16" .. .. .. | 1. |
| 2¼" × 2¼" × 3/16" .. .. .. | 15. |
| 2½" × 2" × 1/4" .. .. .. | 10. |
| 2½" × 2" × 3/16" .. .. .. | 10. |
| 2½" × 2½" × 1/4" .. .. .. | 2. |
| 3" × 2" × 3/8" .. .. .. | 5. |
| 3" × 2½" × 1/4" .. .. .. | 4. |
| 3" × 3" × 3/8" .. .. .. | 50. |
| 3" × 3" × 1/2" .. .. .. | 50. |
| 3½" × 2½" × 1/4" .. .. .. | 3. |
| 3½" × 3½" × 7/16" .. .. .. | 25. |
| 3½" × 3¼" × 3/8" .. .. .. | 10. |
| 4" × 2½" × 3/8" .. .. .. | 1. |
| 4" × 3" × 7/16" .. .. .. | 50. |
| 4½" × 4½" × 3/8" .. .. .. | 5. |
| 5" × 3" × 5/16" .. .. .. | 5. |
| 5" × 5" × 7/16" .. .. .. | 2. |

Price.....Rs. 7/- to 10 per cwt. ex Godown.

We have further large stocks on hand of **Tees, Rolled Steel Beams, Stanchions, Plates, Tool Steel, Corrugated Sheets, Crow Bars,** etc. etc.

Please send us your enquiries without delay.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.
35, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.


## DUMRAON RAJ CASE

### APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, June 7.

The special bench at the Patna High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Mullick and Foster delivered judgment in what is known as the Burma case. An appeal was preferred by Rai Bahadur Harihar Prasad Singh and his minor son against decree of Mr. Justice Ross who was then the District Judge of Arrah decreeing the suit brought by the Maharaja of Dumraon against the appellant above named for the possession of an estate in Burma and a house and a garden in Dumraon.

Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Manuk and others appeared for the appellant and the late Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, Mr. Sultan Ahmed and others for the respondent Maharaja.

The Chief Justice in the course of a lengthy judgment discussed at great length the story of acquisition of the Burma estate by Jai Prakash Lal in 1889 when Jai Prakash Lal was the Dewan pointing out the high position of responsibility which Jai Prakash Lal held. He was among those who were especially invited to go to Burma and see if the land was suitable when the scheme for colonisation of Burma and congested area in Bengal was brought forward His Lordship went into the detail and said that Jai Prakash Lal was in position to carry out the scheme. He possessed money qualification and also business ability. The terms of grant required no large outlay. It was reasonable to suppose that with proper management he would be able to make it a profitable venture as it eventually did turn out to be. There were certain facts in connection with the application for grant which were important to bear in mind. When the second draft of application was prepared Munshi Debi Prasad who was second to Jai Prakash Lal in Dumraon Raj put down Jai Prakash Lal, the Diwan of Dumraon estate in Shahabad Bengal and Inference the Court was asked to draw was that Jai Prakash Lal was anxious to make it clear that an application was being made in his individual capacity for himself and not for the Raj. His Lordship thought that the inference was a very reasonable one to draw. He was a man who would not have made this alternation unless it was of some importance. Debi Prasad in a letter of his written to Lalu Ram Pande who was left by Jai Prakash Lal as his agent in Burma seems to show that at all events Debi Prasad considered grant to be a personal affair of the Diwan. It was an application he made on his own behalf and not for the Raj. There could be no question that Lalu Ram Pande always regarded Jai Prakash Lal as his master in regard to that grant and Jai Prakash Lal never gave him any reason to suppose otherwise. His Lordship then dealt with the most controversial document in the case—the Parwana of June 1889 in which occurred the disputed words "yanath" according to appellant and "jujanile" according to the respondent by which Maharaja contributed Rs. 25,000 towards expenses which had necessarily to be incurred. His Lordship used the word "contributed". The Maharaja put a stop to further payments, and after that money was provided by Jai Prakash from his own private account and after his death it was proved by his son. Respondent's case was that this constituted Jai Prakash a trustee. His Lordship thought it important to consider that it was not the whole but only a minor portion of the initial expenses which was contributed by the Maharajah. His Lordship *inter alia* discussed the question of trust at some length. The most that could be said was that Jai Prakash had been directed as the Maharaja's agent to acquire the property expenses being provided by the Maharaja. In December 1890 when the Maharaja gave up the venture the authority of the Diwan came to an end and there was no longer any agency and there was no longer any trust. If the Diwan acquired property in his own name after that the most that could be said was that it was a constructive trust and not an express trust within the meaning of Section 10. The Maharaja had deliberately taken up a position that he claims under his possessory title and he could not now be allowed to shift his ground. His Lordship was entitled to hold that no title to the property had been made out by the plaintiff with regard to the house and the garden. Evidence was very meagre to show any title in the Raj. As a result His Lordship held that the plaintiff had entirely failed to make out a case and the plaintiff's suit be dismissed with costs both here and in the lower Court. Separate judgments by Justices Mullick and Foster were also read agreeing with the Chief Justice.


**Mother** will recover much more promptly from her confinement if she takes Lactagol, which owing to its protein, calcium, and phosphorous content, supplies her with the elements required to build up new muscle, nerve and brain cells.

**Lactagol**

A scientific preparation of the most valuable vegetable protein in existence, Edestine provides a valuable source of strength at a time when demands upon the system are greatest. Lactagol, taken during pregnancy,

**Strengthens**

And supports Mother, replacing the waste which occurs. Most mothers are well acquainted with the wonderful properties of Lactagol in providing a plentiful supply of nourishing milk sufficient to provide for all baby's needs, and a trial will at once convince all who are not.

Of Chemists Everywhere.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain

As vital as life itself

is it to make sure that your Baby is being properly fed. Not all the affection you can lavish on your Baby can repair the truly disastrous results of wrong feeding!

The only satisfactory alternative, when breast-milk is deficient in quality or quantity, is Glaxo, the food that builds firm flesh, plenty of bone and real good Baby health.

Glaxo has successfully reared the children of four Royal Houses! Royal Babies demand the best, and the best is not too good for your Baby. *Ask your Doctor!*

Glaxo
*The Super Milk-Food*
"Builds Bonnie Babies"

THE GLAXO FEEDER
*Simple, and practically unbreakable, in shapes that the food can be measured from either end. No corners, no crevices—easy for Baby to get all his food and easy to wash afterwards. The patent teat fits either end. Obtainable wherever Glaxo is sold.*

Has your vision changed?

The glasses we had supplied to you a few years ago may not be as effective now as formerly. As the years pass the lens of the eyes, instead of being elastic as hitherto, become less active. Consequently, the muscles of the eyes do not act as promptly, and require different and suitable lenses to make the vision not only perfectly comfortable, but to preserve it in the best possible condition for the years to come.

We can be relied upon to supply accurate glasses for the correctness of all optical defects. Consult us to-day.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
*Head Office* for India:
44, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon, & Simla.

When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Horlick's Malted Milk


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

THE great minds of the country, the most gifted, the most intellectual and the most shrewd men of position, power, prestige in public life, trusted and honoured alike by the people, have passed a singularly unanimous vote of appreciation on the work of THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd. Gentlemen, who have been trained to observe things and deduce correct conclusions therefrom, have observed the work of this Pharmacy and have arrived at only one conclusion.

WHETHER it is an Official or a Non-official, a Brahmin, or a Non-Brahmin, a Moderate or an Extremist, an Independent or a Conventionalist, a Swarajist or a Congressman, a Co-operator or a Non-co-operator, their opinion is unanimous on one subject.

THEY may have a hundred differences, a hundred opinions, a hundred programmes; they may speak from a hundred platforms; they may be inside the Council or out—it makes no difference on this matter. Their voice is unanimous in their appreciation of this Pharmacy.

NO PARTY - -

NO SPLIT - -

NO DIVISION -

**A group of experienced and eminent Men considering the work of The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., unanimously pass a vote of Confidence.**

*That is your Guarantee.*

## THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY

THE GREAT DESABANDHU AND STAUNCH SWARAJIST'

**SRIJUT CHITTA RANJAN DAS.**

**President of the Indian National Congress, 1922.**

"It has given me great pleasure to accept the invitation of Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. N. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D. Sc., to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., of which he is the Managing Director. I have had the pleasure of noting from the very large number of Testimonials and communications received by him of the excellent results achieved by the use of the Medicines of this Pharmacy, particularly the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja," on the part of many people in several provinces of India, European and Indian, Parsi and Christian, Professional Medical men and Laymen alike. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate my Faith in the value and efficacy of the ancient and valuable Ayurvedic System of Medicine of this land whose resuscitation through the efforts of gentlemen like Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is but one sign of the great National regeneration and revival that we are now passing through. I trust that this Institution will flourish and be a means of great help to suffering humanity in the land."

31st May 1923. (Sd). C. R. DAS.

---

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
**Sir P. Rajagopalachari, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.**

**(Member, India Council).**

"It has given me great pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. After the eloquent testimony to the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines borne by my esteemed countrymen, Messrs. C. R. Das and C. Y. Chintamani, anything that I may say may appear superfluous. The correct knowledge and use of Indigenous medicines should be of great help to the practitioners of the English system: and I wish this Pharmacy a long career of usefulness."

27th Dec, 1923. (Sd). RAJAGOPALACHARI.

THE VETERAN POLITICIAN AND STAUNCH CONGRESSMAN

**SRIJUT C. VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.**

**President of Indian National Congress, 1920.**

"I was intending for over a year to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., and have had the pleasure of doing so to-day. Everything is neat and inviting. But what struck me most is the testimony of the high value of the Medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" from persons who used them and that in language and spirit Perfectly Genuine."

18th April 1923.

(Sd). VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

---

**THE HON'BLE SIR A. P. PATRO.**

**(Minister, Government of Madras.)**

"It gave me great pleasure to go round the various shelves packed with Ayurvedic Medicines prepared at The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, of which the learned and talented Pandit Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. It is needless for me to add to the eloquent testimony borne by those who actually used and have been treated by the medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" famous medicine in Indian System—with the knowledge and learning of Pandit Sri Ramacharlu a Scientific system could be established and when it is clearly explained, the Oriental system of medicine will appeal to the West. The concern has to be worked on aScientific and businessprinciple. Every care is taken to prepare the medicine according to the Shastras and the various prescriptives are fully examined before application. In a spirit of service and devoted to relieve the suffering humanity the work is being carried on: it is bound to find proper encouragement. The system followed in this institution is very laudable and deserves success"

4th February. 1924

(Sd.) A. P. PATRO.

THE HON'BLE C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, C. I. E.,

**(Law Member, Government of Madras.)**

"At the invitation of Mr. Sri Ramacharlu I had pleasure of visiting The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd. After perusal of the numerous Testimonials to the Efficacy of the Medicines prepared and sold at the Pharmacy, I can certify to the very useful work turned out by those responsible for the Institution. It is run on up-to-date and careful lines and if the Indigenous Science of Medicine is cultivated in a Scientific Spirit and with Assiduity, as it is apparently done here, it has a great future.

I wish him all success in his laudable enterprise.

1st Feb. 1924. (Sd.) C.P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR

---

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
**T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI.**

**(Minister, Government of Madras.)**

"It gives me much pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, and I am greatly impressed by what I have seen. The medicine for the efficacy of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu has secured numerous testimonials from grateful patients and distinguished visitors are arranged in a tasteful manner and the institution is a practical demonstration of the superiority of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine."

31st January 1924. (Sd.) T. N. SIVAGNANAM.

**THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE ALSO SPOKEN HIGH OF OUR PHARMACY.**

THE HON'BLE THE RAJA OF KOLLENGODE, MEMBER, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE THE RAJAH OF PANAGAL, CHIEF MINISTER, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE V. RAMESAM, JUDGE, HIGH COURT, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR R. VEERA RAGHAVA IYENGAR, CHIEF JUSTICE, HIGH COURT, TRAVANCORE.

THIS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE on the Pharmacy by the leading gentlemen is the safest guarantee to you that the Products of this Establishment are *perfectly genuine, harmless reliable and efficacious.*

# "SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA"

(REGISTERED)

**THE GREATEST NERVE TONIC OF THE DAY is our Premier Preparation.**

It is the result of correct preparation, from correct ingredients according to correct Ayurvedic formulae and under the most advantageous conditions.
It contains some of the most valuable ingredients in the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, such as gold, Provala, Mukta, Loha etc. is a most potent cure for all acute and chronic diseases, such as

ACIDITY
AMENORRHŒA
ANAEMIA
ASTHMA
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
DIABETES
DIARRHŒA
DYSMENORRHŒA
DYSPEPSIA
ECZEMA
EPILEPSY.
SYPHILIS
GLEET
GONORRHŒA
HYSTERIA
IMPOTENCY
LEPROSY
LEUCORRHŒA
VENEREALS
MELANCHOLIA
MENORRHŒA
NEURALGIA
PARALYSIS
RHEUMATISM
SPERMATORRHŒA
ETC. ETC.

**60 PILLS FOR A COMPLETE CURE. Rs. 10 (TEN) Postage extra.**

The Premier Indian Chemists and Druggists—under the Managing Directorship of

**Ayurveda Ratna Pandit, Dr. N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc.**

# THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

**[Authorised Capital:—Rs. 2,00,000. Paid up Capital:—Rs. 1,50,000]**

Head Office: 44, GOVINDAPPA NAICKEN ST., G. T
Telephone: NO. 1034.
P. O. Box, No. 151.
Tele. Address: 'KALPAM'

# MADRAS.

City Branch: 2/4, MOUNT ROAD.
Telephone: 837.
Royapettah Branch: 39, BAZAAR ROAD.
Laboratory: 'KAMALALAYA' Mylapore.


Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay